SUPPLEMENT

TO

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

## THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW" ON THE "SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY."*

### STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

THE leading article in the current number (April 1879) of the *Quarterly Review* ought to arrest the attention of the English-speaking portion of Christendom. It is a succinct and judicious review of that monument of Scriptural Exegesis, the "Commentary upon the Holy Bible," upon which forty of the most learned Anglican divines have been labouring during the past fourteen or fifteen years; and which, from having been first suggested by the late Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Evelyn Denison, afterwards Viscount Ossington, is popularly known as "the Speaker's Commentary."

The article in question is important, not so much because it marshals for us, with gravity and ample scholarship, the conclusions of the reverend commentators, as in the fact that it marks a new departure in Christian theology, the authoritative beginning of an era of compromise with science. There is no mistaking the fact. The paper has a deeper pathetic significance than its author permits to appear on the surface. Its tone is more that of a wail than a pæan of gladness, though it endeavours to put the best face possible upon things. It makes concessions to modern scientific research which were hardly to be expected from the chief organ of the ultra-Conservative and Church party of England, and which a few years ago would have been refused with indignation. It is but too evident that, as the reviewer says,

"From the beginning the world has not stood still, and never did it more faster than now. Researches are more than ever pushed forward in all directions; every promising field of discovery is occupied; fresh trains of speculation are opened out; new lines of attack are constructed, which need new expedients of defence; and again and again the commentator is called for to appropriate and systematically apply, out of the new materials, all that can be turned to account in illustration and defence of the sacred volume."

The gravity of the situation is enhanced by the circumstance that the ancient bulwarks of our faith are now assailed from within as well as from without, by men in holy orders as well as lay sceptics. Inch by inch the old advanced positions respecting the literal inspiration of the Old and New Testaments have been yielded to the "growing intelligence of the age."

"The time," says the *Quarterly*, "has certainly passed when the whole Bible could be practically esteemed a single book, miraculously communicated in successive portions from heaven, put into writing no doubt by human hands, but as the dictation of the divine Spirit, so that every word from Genesis to Revelation stood on exactly the same level of divine authority and perfect infallibility, and the voice of any portion of it, no matter when or on what subject, was held to be conclusive and without appeal."

Referring to the Old Testament it remarks:—

"The growth of the physical sciences has brought into question the literal accuracy of its notices of the phenomena of Nature, and suggested that as to such matters its writers were left to use the current language of their age, instead of being guided supernaturally into an anticipation of modern discoveries... Thus there seems to be a growing persuasion that there is present throughout the Old Testament, in addition to the divine element of revelation, *a real and large human element mingled in varying proportion with the divine*," &c.

The realization of this fact, instead of striking dismay into the heart of the reverential critic, as one would suppose it might, seems, on the contrary, to give satisfaction, for it excuses him from attempting to stubbornly hold to the inviolability of Scripture utterances in spite of the protests of science and the reproaches of improved analytical scholarship. It was "fatal to the arbitrary despotism exercised over them by the theologian, by which texts were forced into yielding dogmatic meanings altogether alien from their historical purport, and which in any other connexion would have been branded as preposterous anachronisms." Freed from the old clogs that impeded his intellectual perspicacity, he is now enabled to trace in the sacred pages the record of a progressive education of mankind by God, "an education which *could not be characterized at every stage by the inculcation of a perfect morality or the guidance of infallible teachers*, but which *stooped to their weaknesses*, engrafted itself on their ideas, tolerated for a time much that was imperfect, partial, and afterwards to be corrected or purged away," &c.

If the only readers of this language were to be orthodox Christians, perhaps no great harm might result from this confession that the inspiration of the whole Bible is no longer a religious dogma, and the implication that its text may be as greatly altered hereafter to meet future exigencies of critical analysis as it has in the present instance. But fancy the use that can and will be made of the fatal words we have italicised by the keen and astute champions of Buddhism and other Oriental religions, and of the whole article and the Commentary itself by the host of European free-thinking critics, who may now plausibly affirm that the admitted human element in the Holy Scripture gives them the right to treat it like any other book of human or alleged semi-divine authorship. It is too much to expect that unbelieving scholars will come up to the *Quarterly* reviewer's ideal of an exposition: "So long," he says, "as the critic is filled with profound reverence for the Word of God, and is sensitive to every breath of His Spirit, his comparative freedom from bondage to the letter will have little tendency to tempt him astray. The Bible itself will be his safeguard and guide." In other words, if criticism is wholly confined to those who are irrevocably committed in advance to the belief that the Bible *is* the true and only Revelation, then the expositor will not become a sceptic! Really, this cannot be regarded as a very hopeful view of the case; nor one calculated to encourage the devoted missionaries to continue preaching the Gospel to the heathen. It may be a relief to know that the "fervent devotional utterances of the ancient saints" are not of necessity directly inspired, especially "mingled with the imprecations of unholy passion, or with carnal delineations of the all-perfect God;" but the conservative reader will ask, who is to draw for us the line between what the human oracle says of itself and what is uttered under a divine afflatus? And who is to draw it for the heathen metaphysicians? The *Quarterly* very properly demands of the commentators a categorical definition. It will have no shuffling, for

"While Christendom is in conflagration with questions which involve the very possibility of a revelation from God, they cannot be content to sit at the feet of well-meaning but feeble expositors, who, in their ignorance of the very elements of critical science, think to stay the flames by piping forth their little worn-out common-places, which simply take for granted that the Biblical writers were, one and all, the divine secretaries, and every word they wrote was as entirely God's as if it fell on our ears out of heaven, and as authoritative as that word of Christ which shall never pass away. They want real scholars, the masters of well-digested knowledge, to tell them how matters actually stand; how much of the old must be given up, and how much of the new may reasonably claim acceptance. They cannot shut their ears to the difficulties which are proclaimed on the housetops."

The present Commentary does not altogether

"satisfy those on whom modern critical difficulties press most heavily. It is from beginning to end the work of 'bishops and other clergy of the Anglican Church.' Now this stamps a certain impress on the work. It ensures its being in a high degree conservative of the old, and repugnant to the admission of new, ideas so far as they can be honestly barred out. As a class, such writers would be more than human if they always appreciated at its full value the cogency of arguments directed against old-fashioned ideas, or the real magnitude of difficulties which their school has been in the habit of glossing over with conventional but inadequate explanations."

What is this but a plain hint that the Anglican divines have not made as honest and complete a commentary as would have been put forth by a mixed committee of clergymen and of sceptics able to understand the "cogency of arguments" offered against "old fashioned ideas," and not addicted to "glossing over" serious difficulties? And yet, what astounding concessions these forty authors of the Commentary, who represent, according to the *Review*, "everything that was soundest and best in modern Biblical scholarship," have been forced to make, we will endeavour to show.

It has already been seen that the literal infallibility of the Old Testament is virtually abandoned. If the point requires sharper definition, it only remains for us to quote the following (*Quarterly Review*, p. 335):—

"To us, we confess, every attempt to place the older Scriptures on the same supreme pinnacle on which the New Testament stands, leads inevitably to a disparagement of the later Revelation, in which the power and wisdom of God find their consummate manifestation."

And the authority of the late Bishop Thirlwall, "of whom, after his death, the Primate remarked that any age of the Church might have been proud to possess him," is invoked to support this view. Speaking of fierce controversies over the Old Testament, the Bishop says:—

"The numbers, migrations, wars, battles, conquests, and reverses of Israel, have nothing in common with the teachings of Christ, with the way of salvation, with the fruits of the Spirit. . . . Whatever knowledge we may obtain of them is, in a religious point of view, a matter of absolute indifference to us; and if they were placed on a level with the saving truths of the Gospel, they would gain nothing in intrinsic dignity, but would only degrade that with which they are thus associated. Such an association may indeed exist in the minds of pious and even learned men; but it is only by means of an artificial chain of reasoning, which does not carry conviction to all besides."

So much for the general question of the equality in inspiration and authority of the Old and New Testaments; but besides this there is the subordinate one of the literal correctness of the translation in the authorized version. It will shock the feelings of many of the devout to know, that many and grievous errors have been discovered by the commentators. The aggregate number is not stated, but we have seen it computed at many thousands. "For the sake of ordinary readers" the old familiar text has "been retained unaltered in the body of the work, and the proposed changes have been consigned to the notes." These changes must be very numerous, since the reviewer tells us that "in the *poetical* and *prophetical* books especially *the number of corrections is enormous*."

The symbolical significance given, during so many centuries, to the Mosaic enumeration of clean and unclean beasts and fishes, is now totally abandoned. It was time, we are told, that we should outgrow "the older fancies. Such a reading back of recondite meanings into the primitive institutions of Israel is a strange anachronism, from which a little more literary culture would have saved many a well-meaning theologian."

It is emphatically denied that the scapegoat ceremony has any relativity to the coming of Christ and His carrying away of the sins of the world. The truth appears to be that the Israelites believed in a demon named Azazel*, who dwelt in the desert, and into whose power they were constantly in danger of falling unless they made satisfactory expiation to Jehovah. Accordingly, two goats were taken, and by a lot or lottery one was assigned to each of the powerful deities, whereupon the sins of the people being solemnly laid upon the head of Azazel's goat it was sent away to him into the desert. The *Quarterly* remarks of this ceremony that—

"A symbolism so simple and direct as this seems certainly more in harmony with primitive ideas and more likely to have been intended than any prefiguration of

* "THE HOLY BIBLE, *according to the Authorized Version* [A.D. 1611], *with an Explanatory and Critical Commentary and a Revision of the Translation, by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church.*" Edited by F. C. COOK, M.A., Canon of Exeter, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Vols. I.—VI. The Old Testament. London, 1871—1876.

* Azazel was properly one of the names of God; and the reader will find a most interesting article upon the same in Mackenzie's 'Royal Cyclopædia.'

Christ, whether as bearing away His people's sins into Hades, or ascending into heaven, or their accepted propitiation."

The time-honored interpretation of Solomon's Song as a prediction of the coming Messiah and his union with his church shares the same fate as the scapegoat. The text of this book has been treated in a scholarly manner, that merits the highest praise, by Mr. Kingsbury, and his conclusion is that "the primary subject and occasion of the poem was a real historical event, of which we have here the only record, the marriage union of Solomon with a shepherd maiden of Northern Palestine, by whose beauty and nobility of soul the great king had been captivated" (iv. 667-9).

The Commentary upon the Psalms was distributed among three writers, the Editor (Rev. Canon Cook), Dean Johnson, and Mr. Elliott, whose convictions are so striking that we regret we have not space to transfer bodily to our coluns the *Quarterly Review's* most able summary. No part of the Old Testament has been regarded with such a loving reverence as this collection of songs of Zion, and there is a peculiar difficulty attending their critical treatment,

"arising out of the fact that for eighteen centuries the whole tide and volume of Christian emotion has been transfused into them, and has winged its way heavenwards in their matchless strains. The inevitable result has been to lift the Psalms generally above their original native atmosphere of religious experience, and indelibly associated their words with the privileges, hopes, and struggles of the believer in Christ. . . . . To these higher *uses the words lend themselves with such perfect fitness*, that it requires an effort to break the association, and to realize *how much less they must have meant at first* to the writers themselves. But it is just this that the critical exposition is bound to do. His office is to bring out the primary meaning. . . . . and for this some courage is required, for the result is apt to seem like a disenchantment for the worse, a descent to an inferior level, a preparation of the paradise in which ardent souls have found spiritual sustenance and delight. But the difficulty must be faced in any satisfactory exposition of the Psalms, and our writers seem for the most part to have encountered it honestly and without shrinking. As an instance we may refer to Psalm cxviii, which in the Christian use celebrates the Redeemer's victory over death, and lifts us to the highest heaven of Eastern joy as we sing the triumphant strain,—'The stone which the builders refused is become the head-stone of the corner.' But Dean Johnson in his comment feels bound to bring us down from this lofty elevation, and to trace back the glowind ode to some far humbler occasion and purpose."

In his Introduction to the Psalms, Canon Cook admits that the prefixes to four-fifths of the Psalms are not to be trusted; and it is almost certain that "in some cases the original Psalm is not in our hands, but only the form which it assumed when modified for later use."

With Dr. Kay's treatment of Isaiah, the *Quarterly Review* is by no means satisfied. He strains too hard to give an appearance of Messianic prediction to passages of a totally different and primitive meaning:

"In the endeavour to draw out the mystic and spiritual significance of these glorious strains, too little attention has been paid to their primary bearing on the history, sorrows, and hopes of the national Israel. . . . . We venture to complain . . . because the Christian use is so often allowed to thrust into the background the original sense and application. In the book itself the Hebrew prophet moves before us as the inspired patriot, reformer, and teacher, denouncing abuses. . . . . But in Dr. Kay's comment that noble figure seems to be changed into the rapt seer, who, transported by the Spirit out of his own time, gazes on the mystery of a future dispensation, and loses the sense of his nationality in the vision of God incarnate and mankind redeemed."

Having thus seriously shaken the prophetic value of our most comforting texts, the *Review* proceeds to consider how the highly important subjects of a doctrine of a future state, the interpretation of some of the leading miraculous narratives, and the dates and authorship of certain of the canonical books, are settled by this particular exegesis of the Old Testament. With regard to the question of a future state, it is at once evident that the Commentary finds nothing said concerning it by Moses; "a fact," says the *Review*,

"all the more remarkable, because even before Abraham the belief in a future state was held in his native land, as we now know from the Chaldee tablets, and all through the sojourn it was familar to the Egyptians, and as Mr. Fuller remarks, 'The belief of the Babylonians and Assyrians in the existence and immortality of the soul, in resurrection, in a future life, and in heaven and hell, is no longer disputed' (vi 396). That Moses, under divine direction, should have abstained from any recognition of man's destiny beyond the grave, while the belief was more or less prominent in all the religions around Israel, *must be confessed to be one of those enigmas which are the trial of our faith*."

Certain passages in Daniel, Job, Psalms, Isaiah, and Hosea, more or less capable of being interpreted as affirmations of a future state, are brought under notice, but the reviewer's conclusion is, that "on the whole the evidence cannot be deemed other than extremely scanty, considering the immense significance to us of the doctrine of immortality."

Of the proper view to take of the miraculous narratives of the Old Testament there seems no obscurity of opinion. The tendency of modern criticism to favor explanations which exhibit God as effecting His purposes rather by means of, than by violations of, the laws of the natural world, is shown in the interpretations of the writers in our Commentary. Bishop Harold Browne tells us we need not believe that the deluge was literally universal, but only that it seemed to Noah and his family as if the waters had risen above the highest mountains; and Noah's place "may have been a plain country, as many think the region round about Babylon, with few hills in sight, and those not of great altitude; in which case but a moderate depth of water would have sufficed to cover all the highest hills under the whole canopy of heaven" (pp. 76, 77). Within view of Noah's vineyard, presumably the Bishop means. The miraculous rain of "brimstone and fire from heaven" is dwarfed into the kindling of the bitumen of the vicinity by lightning, which "set the whole country in a blaze" (i. 129). So, too, Canon Cook takes the view that not one of the plagues of Egypt was anything more than a natural phenomenon, supernaturally intensified; the heaping up of the Red Sea waters into a wall on the east side is "a metaphor;" and Balaam's ass never uttered articulate speech, but "sounds uttered by the creature after its kind became to the prophet's intelligence as though it addressed him in rational speech." The Commentary most strangely avoids reference to "the famous passage in Joshua, which was used to crush Galileo," and the *Review* remarks, "of course it is scarcely within the limits of sanity that it can now be quoted to prove the revolution of the sun around the earth; but the *question still remains, whether we are bound to believe on the statement of the sacred historian, that the rotation of the earth was really arrested for 'about a whole day.'*"

Repecting the dates and authorship of the books, the *Review* says that the most serious discussions among divines have been confined to Zechariah, Isaiah, Daniel, and those of the Pentateuch, especially the third and fifth. The present conclusions are, (*a.*) That it is impossible to determine whether one writer or two produced Zechariah; (*b.*) That Isaiah was probably, but not necessarily, written by one man; (*c.*) That the book of Daniel was the work of several hands; Daniel having apparently written certain narratives before the return, and "Ezra and his contemporaries" having edited and added to them at a subsequent period; (*d.*) The Mosaic books contain both pre- and-post-Mosaic fragments, some of the latter "written, or sanctioned, by the prophets and holy men who, after the captivity, arranged and edited the Scriptures of the Old Testament" (i. 494). To Deuteronomy parts were apparently added by Joshua, Jeremiah, and Ezra.

One of the most important concessions of old ideas is in the ascription to human authorship of the expressions "Thus saith the Lord," "And God spake the word," and their equivalents, indicating the direct communication of His will to the prophets and historians. It is now not even claimed that the Law was given to Moses from the midst of the smoke and fire of Sinai by God Himself, but only that the words and ideas were communicated through the intermediation of His spirits and angels. It has struck the commentators that unless we conceive of a lowering of the true idea of justice and morality to the undeveloped morality of the age, it would be impossible to reconcile even the authorization of such imperfect sentiments as are attributed to God with a being of His perfections. Such precepts as those relating to concubinage, divorce, and slavery, and "the visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," are in part attributed to the human element interwoven in the Old Testament text, and partly to "the rough, incipient stages of the divine dealings with man," as Canon Mozley puts it in his latest work, "Ruling Ideas in early Ages." Even the received version of the Decalogue is not, according to Mr. Clark, the commentator, "the real original," but "the commandments delivered on Sinai . . . . were two short sentences of but a few words each, all the rest being subsequent amplification;" though, how he discovered this without access to the original tablets of stone, is not made quite plain.

We confess that we rise with a sadness of feeling from a perusal of the *Quarterly Review's* masterly criticism of the "Speaker's Commentary." To see so much swept away that has been the solace and support of the Church for centuries; so many breaches made in the wall so long considered impregnable; is cause enough for despondeney, if not alarm. One cannot reflect upon the surrender already made of so many important passages in the Old Testament without apprehension as to what may befall when the books of the New Testament are subjected to the same crucial exegesis. Christianity is the hope of the world, and was given to mankind for the redemption and perfection of the nations. But if we are to be forced to discover running through the later precious Revelation the same "human element" as is now proved to taint the more ancient writings, it will be hard indeed to deny to the sceptical school of critics the right to treat the whole book as any other book put forth by religious leaders at various epochs as revelations to them of God's Will.

## BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe the children of the Byculla School are about to proceed to Deolalee about the 1st of next month for their annual change of air, where they will spend about two months. Last year the school children were sent to the same place and at the same time, but before they left for Bombay there were in hospital about 18 girls and 7 boys, all suffering from fever. Three days after their arrival in Bombay, one of the boys died in the hospital. Now why cannot Dr. Partridge, Surgeon Major of the boys and girls schools, put a stop to their going up in August? The children previously left for Deolalee at the beginning of May. I shall be very glad to know why this former rule has been departed from.

ONE INTERESTED.

## THE WARRA VICAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a thorough alien in the two rival interests involved, and as a Roman Catholic, I crave a space in your columns to offer a few remarks on the "Warra Vicar" question which has disturbed the equanimity of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity in the islands of Bombay and Salsette.

The Christianity at Thana is not a thing of yesterday as that of Ahmednagar or even that of Goa. (*Vide* Yule's Marco Polo). In the letters of Francis Xavier published in Coleridge's life of that great missionary we see how solicitous the saint was regarding the church there and its vicar. The capture of Bassein and the destruction of its principal churches by the Marathas appear to have led the Portuguese to stipulate in the articles of capitulation "for the privilege of three churches within the city, one in the district and one in the island of Salsette (Thana). (See *Bombay Quarterly Review* IV, page 84.) The Vicar of Thana appears to have been armed since that time with the *rod* of authority under the style of "Vigario geral de Vara de Northe," Bassein being no longer the "capital of the north" as designated by the Portuguese. The office of "O Pay dos Christaos." (*Ang.* the father of Christians) which was paid by the State (see Archivo V. 1083) devolved on the Vicar of Thana, and it is this stipend which is continued up to this day by the British Government. The drawer of this allowance is supposed to be well versed in the ancient customs, manners, and traditions of the native Christians of Salsette, and has to appear in the English law courts to give evidence regarding the same when required. It is therefore plain that a stranger to the place cannot be familiar in such matters, and would not be "the right man in the right place." The present incumbent may have all the abilities requisite for a vicar, but he lacks those essentially needed by Government to fill the duties appertaining to the office for which they pay. It appears that the whole matter had not been properly represented to the Archbishop of Goa when in India, as I know he is a prelate of "moderate views"—to use a political phrase of the day—otherwise the wish of the Salsette Christians would no doubt have been complied with. The Roman Catholic Church always respected the proverb "Vox Populi Vox Dei" and I am sure if some moderation is used the Salsette Christians may yet get the day without being riddled under the thunderbolts of the Canon law.—Yours, &c.

Dadur, June 23. V.

## MISS COOKE'S MEDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared in your paper some weeks since from Colonel Colley, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, giving an explanation how His Excellency's name became mixed up with the medal which was presented to Miss Cooke, of t Great World Circus, in Calcutta, in February last, I beg to state that some of the statements are wholly incorrect, and that the party who gave the information to Colonel Colley was entirely ignorant of the whole matter, or wilfully misrepresented the facts of the case.

As H. E. the Viceroy's name has been brought very prominently before the public by the newspapers and journals both in India and in England, I think it my duty to come forward and give the real and true facts of this ridiculous medal controversy. I myself stand accused of having surreptitiously had the medal engraved with His Excellency's name without his permission, and that on being asked for an explanation I had given evasive and equivocal answers, and had left Calcutta in order to avoid an investigation in the matter.

This I emphatically deny, and trust you will allow me space in your columns to refute these most unjust charges. I have hitherto refrained from rushing into print, and have taken no notice of the many squibs which

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appeared in the editorial notes of the many newspapers during the last few months, but as Colonel Colley has deemed it fit to place his signature to a letter which imputes grave charges against me, I am at last compelled to clear myself of all blame in the matter, at the same time I venture to think that Colonel Colley would not have made these accusations against me had he been informed of the true facts.

Some few days prior to Miss Cooke's benefit several gentlemen of high standing at Calcutta expressed a wish to me to make a substantial present to Miss Cooke as a recognition of her ability as a daring and accomplished artiste, and after some consultation the matter was left in my hands, and I decided upon presenting her with a subscription medal.

When this affair was first broached, a European servant attached to Government House was present, and I asked him if he thought it possible to obtain His Excellency's signature, when he informed me that the most likely person who could arrange this for me was Lord William Beresford, and he further told me that if I would hand him the subscription list he would take it to His Lordship and ask him to place it before H. E. the Viceroy.

The following day, when handing the list to this European servant, I told him that it had been decided that no single individual should subscribe more than Rs. 20. The same evening he informed me that he had handed the list to His Lordship, who immediately wished to subscribe Rs. 100, but that having informed him that the highest subscription should not exceed Rs. 20, and that it was my great desire to obtain His Excellency's name to the list, Lord William Beresford then and there had promised him to place the matt r before His Excellency at tiffin time. Later in the evening His Lordship visited the circus, and personally informed me that he had received the list, but had not had time to attend to it on that day, but would shortly do so. I informed him that it would be necessary to have an early answer, as the benefit would take place in a few days, and that there was but little time to have the medal completed. He then said, "*Never mind, go on with the medal, and it will be all right.*"

I saw nothing further of His Lordship until the day of the benefit, when he called at the circus and asked if the medal was completed, in answer to which I stated that I should receive it later in the day.

On the same evening (February 7th) the medal was presented by me, when I stated that it was given to her (Miss Cooke) by *her* noble patron (not *a* noble patron as stated in Colonel Colley's letter) and a number of friends, and as the benefit was under the patronage of H. E. the Viceroy, I am at a loss how my remarks could have been misconstrued.

On Monday, the 10th February, the particulars of the presentation and the inscription of the medal were published in each of the Calcutta papers, and, strange to say, I heard nothing on the subject until the 15th of the same month, when, to my utter astonishment, I received a note, still in my possession, from Lord William Beresford, in which he stated that His Excellency had casually heard that his name had been placed on the medal, and that he had asked by whose authority it had been done. I immediately replied that it had been done by his (Lord Beresford's) authority. In answer to this I received a note, also still in my possession, stating as follows—"I cannot myself recall to mind having in any way given consent to the use of H. E. the Viceroy's name being placed on the presentation medal to Miss Cooke. I thoroughly accept all you say in the matter, but at the same time sorry as I am to cause any disappointment to Miss Cooke, I must insist on behalf of His Excellency that the medal be sent to whatever firm that made it, and have H. E. the Viceroy's name erased from it, as His Excellency cannot permit his name to be used at liberty."

I replied to Lord Beresford that I had left the medal at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s, the manufacturers, to have the inscription erased as he had requested, as it was far from my intention to give any offence to His Excellency or any one connected with Government House. With the exception of these two letters I have never received any communication from any party whatever connected with Government House, or have been spoken to on the subject while in Calcutta by any one whomsoever, and, furthermore, I remained in Calcutta attending to my business daily at the circus until the 23rd February, when I left for Bombay to arrange for the opening of the circus in this city. Does this appear to you, Mr. Editor, as if I had given evasive and equivocal answers when questioned on the subject, and that I had finally bolted from Calcutta to evade an investigation and the consequence of this treasonable act?

Colonel Colley further states that Mr. Wilson, when spoken to on the subject after my departure from Calcutta, was profuse in his apologies, and spoke of dismissing me. Mr. Wilson, however, informs me that he made no apologies, but simply stated that had I used His Excellency's name without authority, he would dismiss me from his employment, and he immediately telegraphed to his partner, the late Mr. Omer Kingsley, to suspend me until further orders. On Mr. Wilson's arrival here, and on my explaining to him the true facts of the matter, I was at once reinstated.

I would here state that up to the moment when I entered the circus ring to present the medal to Miss Cooke, neither Mr. Wilson nor any other member of the company, excepting my assistant agent, Mr. Tapp, knew anything of the matter, as it had been kept a profound secret in order to give the lady an agreeable surprise.

Thus far as to my explanation, but allow me, Mr. Editor, to state that even had the medal been psesented by His Excellency in person, it would not be the first by many times when equestrienne artistes of no higher standing in their profession than Miss Cooke have been presented with medals and other valuable gifts in recognition of their artistic abilities, even by *crowned heads and potentates*. The late lamented Mr. Omer Kingsley, when travelling and performing under the name of *Ella Zoara*, and assuming the garb of a lady, was presented by his late Majesty King Victor Emanuel of Italy with a magnificent carriage and horses, and many other presents. Mr. Chiarini, of the Royal Italian Circus, has received medals from his late Majesty the Emperor Maximillian of Mexico, and from several other reigning princes, whom I cannot at present recall to mind.

There are many other instances which I could name of circus performers having received presents from distinguished persons, and I can only express my belief that had not the sensational papers attempted to make capital out of this paltry matter, nothing would ever have been heard of it.

In conclusion, allow me to state that on the day of his departure for England in 1878, Colonel Colley stated to me personally that there had been an order to present the late Mr. Omer Kingsley as well as myself with medals. Allow me to ask Colonel Colley by whom they were ordered, and what has become of these medals? As they have not come to hand up to date, notwithstanding that Colonel Colley during our last visit to Calcutta expressed his utter astonishment when I told him that I had not received them, and he informed me that he would make immediate inquiry into the matter, as one of the medals had been completed before he left for Europe.—Yours, &c.

HARRY W. CORBYN,
Late Business Agent, Great World Circus.

Bombay, June 24th, 1879.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE 77th half-yearly meeting of the shareholders took place on June 5 at the offices in Leadenhall-street, Mr. W. Fane de Salis in the chair.

The report stated that during the last half-year the directors had paid off all the debentures which had fallen due, and the amount outstanding was £147,000. Of that sum, £107,000 would also be paid off by the end of the present year, leaving only £40,000 due in debentures at the commencement of 1880. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum for the half-year.

The Chairman said that the fleet now consisted of 46 steamships, of an aggregate tonnage of 125,037 tons, and 21,446 horse-power. During the past half-year the efficiency of this large fleet has been fully maintained, and the important public services with which it was charged had been carried out to the full satisfaction of the Post Office and the public. The voyages of the ships had been marked by the same immunity from maritime catastrophe which had for so long distinguished them, and for which the proprietors had reason to be thankful. The two ships mentioned in the last report for which the directors had contracted were fast progressing towards completion. The Ancona, of 3,200 tons, and 600 horse-power was launched about three weeks ago, and her sister ship—the Verona—would very shortly be launched. Within the last few days the directors had invited competition by a number of leading shipbuilders for the construction of two additional steamers, each of 3,400 tons, and 600 horse power, and the tenders for those steamers would be sent in on the 14th of next month. The directors had become impressed with the necessity of devoting more space in their ships to cargo and less to passengers, as experience had shown that they must rely more upon freight than formerly. An hon. member in the House of Commons had stated that the company had been guilty of a dereliction of duty in not offering their ships to the Government for the South African services. On former urgent occasions Government had had the use of the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, but in the present instance there was no occasion to make the offer. It would have been a work of supererogation, because double and treble the amount of transport requisite was tendered to the Government. Moreover, it was necessary to lay up certain ships for repairs, in order to perform the important mail contracts which had been undertaken, and it would have been a gross neglect of duty to the public if the company had failed in those contracts. He regretted to say that the commercial depression which had so long prevailed in India still continued, and although the passenger receipts of the company showed no diminution, the other receipts had decreased by about £80,000. On the last occasion of addressing the shareholders he had stated that there was no doubt as to the renewal of their mail contract with the Imperial Government for the simple reason that their tender was lower and their carrying ability greater than those of any other company, and his statement had proved to be correct. The contract with the Victorian Government, which had been signed by Mr. Graham Berry, the Premier of Victoria, provided the Australian colonies with a regular fortnightly postal communication, and the action of the Government in accepting that tender had been hailed with general satisfaction by the people of Victoria. The board were fully alive to the great responsibility of the services they had undertaken, and all the energies of their commanders and officers would be used to carry out the contracts in a manner worthy of the confidence which had so long been placed in the company, both by the Imperial Government and the great colony of Victoria. He moved that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Edward Thornton, C.B., seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was carried unanimously.

THE *South of India Observer* says that, anxious to preserve the outlines of so celebrated a structure, His Grace the Duke is having a sketch taken of his new palace. As it is only an exterior view, we shall probably miss the mildew and fungi which are the interior embellishments of the building. A partial view only of the roof will be given, and the leaks be concealed.

THE DISTRESS IN DACCA.—Our District Magistrate has, we are glad to learn, gone to inquire personally into the state of affairs in the Manickgunge sub-division with regard to the present distress. We anxiously await the result of his inquiry. We are glad to learn that some of the zemindars are doing all in their power to relieve the distress of their ryots. Among them we may mention the names of Rajah Syama Sankar Roy, of Teota, and Baboo Brajendra Kumar Roy, of Baliati. It will give people some relief to know that the license-tax officers in this district, who, under the protection of law, had sucked the blood out of the people, have been thrown out wholesale. The Collector, Mr. Price, has shown sufficient appreciation of the feeling of the people.—*East.*

## INCIDENTS OF THE ZULU WAR.

### WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

("*Telegraph's*" *Special Correspondent.*)

PETERMARITZBURG, MAY 11.

THE most interesting event of the week, apart from matters of organisation and advance, is undoubtedly the escape of Grandier. This man, a Frenchman by birth, had belonged to the Border Light Horse, and, as one of the unfortunate "Weatherley's troop," he was supposed to have shared the fate of his comrades at the massacre on the Zhlobane Hill. His story, as told to Colonel Wood, besides revealing many important facts, records, I should say, one of the most wonderful escapes ever made. "I was," he said, "one of the very few who succeeded in charging through the mass of Zulus by whom we were beset on the hill. I had got on to fairly good ground, and had put a wounded comrade on my horse, and was running by his side, when a Zulu caught me by the leg, and I was immediately surrounded and made prisoner. My captors took me to Umbeline's kraal, on the south side of the Zhlobane, about half way up. I saw the chief, who asked me where Shepstone was, and who was commanding the force that had attacked the hill. I was kept prisoner that night in a kraal and sent out next morning to work in the mealie fields. A day or two later I was taken by two or three mounted men into the middle of a large impi assembled, all the Zulus threatening me with death, but the chief Manymane ordered me to be sent to Cetewayo. I was not moved at once; but the day after that I started for Ulundi, four men on horseback riding in charge of me, while I had to go on foot and carry their provisions. I was quite naked, all my clothes having been taken from me. We took four days to make the journey, arriving in the evening, when a messenger was sent forward to announce our coming to the king. I remained all that night and the next day was tied up in a field. On the following day, at noon, I was taken to Cetewayo, where a half caste Dutchman with long hair translated. Cetewayo asked what the English wanted, coming in the way they had done into his country, and inquired after Oham, and where he was staying, and said he would kill Oham and Shepstone and everyone else, as he had plenty of men. He was very particular to learn the name of the commande of the Kambula column (Colonel Wood). After replyr ing to these questions I was removed in custody to a kraal, where I was threatened and beaten with very little respite, and for the four days I was there had nothing to eat but mealies. Some messengers then came and reported to Cetewayo that both Umbeline and his brother had died of the wounds received in the attack on Colonel Wood's camp. On this Cetewayo ordered me to be sent back to Umbeline's kraal, that they might sacrifice me to the memory of their deceased chief. I was therefore sent back next day with a guard of two Zulus, only one of whom had a gun, though plentifully supplied with assegais. On the 13th, about noon, we were resting after a long tramp, and the Zulus being sleepy I watched my opportunity, and snatching an assegai pinned one man to the ground. The other woke up in a fright and ran off for his life. I then made off in the direction of this camp walking all night and steering a course by the stars." Many other details of interest were elicited. He saw at Ulundi a Portuguese who makes or mends guns for Cetewayo, and saw also the two guns of Harness' Battery taken by the Zulus at Isandhlawana. They were, he declares, spiked, and the King ordered him to repair them, which he could not do and did not attempt. The Zulus, he says, declare that Wood's column is the only one they feel anxious about, and they possess apparently an abundance of Martini-Henry rifles, but he did not see the Zulu stores of ammunition. On the way from Ulundi, when escaping after having killed his guide, he met so large a force of Zulus going in the opposite direction that they took all the morning, they and their cattle, passing his place of concealment. This was on the 14th, and the news therefore proves what Wood's recent reconnaissance made partially certain, and the reports of prisoners and our scouts went to confirm, that the long-contested Zhlobane Hill, the stronghold of those powerful chiefs, Umbeline and Manymane, has been deserted. Not less important is the death of Umbeline, since confirmed by a Zulu woman who has taken refuge in our camp. This chief is the uncle of the present King of the Amaswazis, and brother of the late King. When only fourteen he stabbed two men who had been ordered to take him up to the King's kraal for, probably, assassination and then fled the country. A large following gathered in time about him, and he took up his position on the edge of the territory in dispute between the Zulus and the Boers, fortifying the Zhlobane hill as his asylum in times of desperate danger. Here, in defiance of the Swazis and with the connivance of the Zulus, he has carried on all his life a more reckless career of crime and brigandage than any other desperado chief in South Africa. Perfectly impartial in his villainy he raided on Kaffirs and Dutch indiscriminately, accompanying his incursions with circumstances of such cruelty as to make his name a terror and to fill the surrounding country with disquiet. His death is therefore a matter for very sincere congratulation. The manner of it is still, however, involved in doubt. He was, we know, grazed by a bullet on the head at the Zhlobane fight, and again wounded in the right breast at the Kambula fight. Neither of these wounds, however, could have caused his death; for only a few days ago he was recognised riding at the head of a party of Zulus, and, as I wrote in my last letter, narrowly escaped the fate of one of Sirayo's sons, who accompanied him. But, whatever the manner of the death, it is beyond doubt that he i

dead and that Zhlobane is deserted. Grandier's narrative also sets at rest the hideous suspicions current that some of the Englishmen supposed to have been killed at Isandhlawana were really in captivity at Ulundi, awaiting only Cetewayo's pleasure to be tortured to death; and it sets before us once again the true character of the Zulu king and people, which, by some unaccountable process, was becoming glossed over as something better than savage. The bravery of the Zulus has commanded respect, and this has somehow been gradually extended to their character generally, so that it is good form here to speak of them as "fine fellows." They may be; but Grandier's narrative of his escape makes them out, after all, detestable savages, and Cetewayo a king worthy of such subjects. The allusions to Shepstone (Sir Theophilus) are significant. Cetewayo has long ago given over calling the great Sompseu his "father." In official correspondence he has, indeed, called him "a firebrand," and if those who affect to see in Sir Theophilus's change of policy when he became Administrator of the Transvaal, and inheritor therefore of the Boer claims upon the Zulus, a chief cause of the king's hatred of us, care to lay stress upon both Umbelini's and Cetewayo's amiable inquiries after Sompseu they have certainly to their hand one good solid fact in support of their theory. The Zulu chiefs would hardly be so solicitous about Sir Theophilus's whereabouts, and so anxious for his head, if they did not suppose they had good reasons for hating him. Another point calling for remark in Grandier's narrative is his specific narrative that he saw our lost guns "spiked." I do not know why, but this fact has been repeatedly contradicted. It surely cannot be a pleasure to any one to throw doubt on the gallantry to the last of our soldiers! At the Zhlobane Hill, Raaf's Horse dashed through the Zulus and escaped with the loss of only seven or eight of their number. The other troops attempted to escape by that murderous pass. Each of them had their orders. Raaf's Horse suffered little; the others were nearly annihilated. Grandier himself is now in hospital—a skeleton of a man, and fully crippled.

## THE ZULU WAR.

### LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

THE *Cape Times* gives the following from its Durban correspondent, dated May 13, 11-15 a.m.

The *Natal Mercury* has a rumour that on the 9th two bodies of Zulus were seen approaching the road of the Chief Umatunzana, and on the ensuing night a great cry was heard. Cetewayo is said to have killed Dabulamanzi, with a number of people belonging to him. The reason is said to be that they exceeded the orders at Isandula and Rorke's Drift, and that they deceived the king as to the English strength by not understanding it. If true, it is supposed he is going to cave in, and crave mercy for himself by laying all the blame on his officers. There is said to be a difficulty to get another army together. Most of th warriors are at their own homes.

The *Cape Times*, in its summary of news from May 6 to 13, says:

The preparations for the completion of the campaign in Zululand are being made with care. Lord Chelmsford is moving—if he has not already moved—his head quarters to Utrecht, and it is expected that something in the nature of a general advance will be made about the 20th inst. It is rumoured that Cetewayo's kraal is burnt. The war on the banks of the Orange River is virtually over. The main stronghold of the enemy, situated on one of the islands, was carried in a most dashing way by our forces. A good deal of the success is attributable to the energy of the Attorney-General, who was present, and in some degree directing operations. The hope is expressed that by the next mail the announcement will be made that the rebellion in Basutoland has been quelled by the reduction of the strongholds on Morosi's mountains, and the capture of the rebel chief.

The latest telegrams from Durban state that there is no direct evidence that Cetewayo's kraal has been burnt, but reports are rather confirmatory. Reports of Zulu disorganization and unwillingness to meet the British troops are confirmed from the Tugela. The latest reports are that the Zulus are collecting in large numbers beyond Impalli.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the *Cape Argus* complains that time passes, and that the military expenditure, which is now said to have reached seven millions sterling, goes on at the rate of above a million a month; but the prospects of hostilities being brought to a conclusion, whether by an arrangement or by the decisive successes of our arms, appears more distant than ever. The *Standard and Mail* says that great efforts are being made to push forward supplies to the posts in the interior before the grass is withered, and it is certain that something definite may be looked for "within a fortnight." H. M. gunboat Forester has been making surveys to ascertain the possibility of landing troops on the coast. It is reported to be impossible to do so at Point Durnford, but it is hoped that a landing may yet be possible somewhere near Umklususi.

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THERE have been great doings at Jeypore, where the Maharajah himself graced the wedding festivities of his gas superintendent, Mr. Silerko Tellerry, with his presence. In proposing the health of the new married couple, His Highness is reported to have said, "I am proud of having in my service a gentleman so honest, faithful, and hard-working as Mr. Tellerry, who has made himself exceedingly popular here, and has taken care to develope and auggment the Gas Works, inaugurated by Mr. Silbiger, the gas contractor. I sincerely wish the bridal pair every happiness and every blessing." Of course the bride was overwhelmed with presents.

## BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

THE following circular letter has just been sent by the President of the Manchester Steam Users' Association to the members of the House of Commons:

The Manchester Steam Users' Association for the Prevention of Steam Boiler Explosions, and for the Attainment of Economy in the Application of Steam.

Offices, 9, Mount-street, Albert-square,
Manchester, April 2, 1879.

Mr. L. E. Fletcher, Chief Engineer.

Sir,—The continued sacrifice of human life by steam boiler explosions induces me once more to address you on this subject, and to express my deep regret that the Legislature has not as yet interfered in the behalf of the public safety.

The experience of the Association, which extends over the last twenty-five years, shows that steam boiler explosions are not accidental, that they do not arise from any mysterious cause that has not as yet been ascertained, that they are not unavoidable, but that they may be prevented in the majority of cases, if not in all, by competent periodical inspection.

The members of the Manchester Steam Users' Association, who adopt that simple precaution, enjoy immunity from explosion year after year. Not a single person has ever been killed, nor has a single person ever been injured by any boiler guaranteed by the Association; while, beyond its ranks, to go back no further than the last ten years, 619 people have been killed, and 1,018 injured, many of whom were outside the works at which the explosions occurred, and had no control whatever over the boilers, and no voice in their management, but were compelled, through no fault of their own, to live near to, or to pass by, badly constructed or old worn out boilers, which their owners had no right to use.

The injustice of the case will be more clearly seen when it is stated that many of those killed outside the works were innocent women and children, some being struck down whilst at their own firesides. At Dublin on Saturday April 27, 1878, a house adjoining the works at which an explosion occurred, was brought down and fourteen persons buried in the ruins and suffocated. At Liverpool on Friday March 29, 1878, a woman walking along Great Homer-street was struck with a piece of steam pipe shot from a boiler and killed on the spot. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Friday June 22, 1877, a child two years of age was struck down and killed, in the presence of its father and mother, by a large fragment from a boiler crashing through the roof; while by the same explosion, a boy standing on a public quay was killed by another fragment. At Hull, on Wednesday June 20, 1877, a cottage was levelled to the ground and a woman lying in bed was buried in the débris, and so seriously injured that she died immediately after she was dug out. Other illustrations could be given if necessary.

Under these circumstances allow me to urge upon you that it would be for the public good for the Legislature to interfere and enforce the adoption of periodical inspection, and also were it to enact that an investigation should be made of every boiler explosion, whether fatal or not, by some court independent of the coroner's and more competent to deal with the scientific questions connected with steam boiler explosions.

Allow me to request your earnest attention to this subject. While legislation is delayed lives are being lost. In the year 1878, 45 persons were killed and 72 others injured by steam boiler explosions, and this notwithstanding the general depression of trade which sensibly diminished the number of boilers in work, and no doubt diminished the number of explosions. The average of the last ten years is 62 deaths and 102 cases of personal injury per annum. If legislation be postponed, and if I have to address you again on this subject next year, there is no doubt I shall have to report that another 50 or 60 persons have been killed, and about twice that number injured. The lives of these people are in your hands; legislation will save them; neglect will sacrifice them.

Below I give a copy of a resolution passed unanimously at a recent meeting of the general body of the members of this Association, all of whom are boiler owners.—I have, Sir, the honour to be your obedient servant,

HUGH MASON, President.

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A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A sad accident befel Mr. John Cassidy, a guard on the E. B. Railway at Chuadanga, last Friday afternoon, and resulted in his death the same evening. He appears to have started with the train that morning in good health and spirits, but, on leaving the above station, he attempted, while the train was in motion, to jump into the break van, when he lost his footing and fell between the platform wall and the wheels. He was of course run over and got his right leg completely smashed. A medical officer was at once summoned, and every possible assistance rendered him. In the meantime, an "Express" was telegraphed for and sent up. By this means he was brought down to Calcutta. Apothecary Cann received him at the Sealdah Station on his arrival and at once conveyed him to the Medical College Hospital, on arriving at the steps of which he expired.

AN ENGLISH SOLDIER ASSAULTED AND ROBBED BY NATIVES.—Before Mr. Campbell, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, on Friday, two young native men named Kisten and Ponnen, now employed with the 16th Regiment and formerly with the 45th Regiment, were charged with highway robbery. The case against the prisoners is as follows. Private Duncliffe, of H. M's 16th Regiment, on furlough, is employed at the Railway Works at Perambore. On the 18th instant, he came to the Fort to draw his military pay, Rs. 11, having six rupees already in his pockets and, at night, while he was on his way to Perambore from the Fort, he was met by a gang of about twenty men near the Central Railway Station, and the two prisoners asked him for some money. He gave them As. 5-4 which he had in a separate pocket. Private Duncliffe was then struck and knocked down. Four good conduct stripes on his coat were pulled off and the coat being torn the money, Rs. 17, in his pocket was taken away. He was insensible, and when he recovered he went in search of the police, and with their assistance traced the two prisoners, who, with other people, had robbed him. The prisoners were taken into custody, and Private Duncliffe's cane and the turban of his hat were found in the house in which they were. His Worship convicted the prisoners of robbery, and sentenced each of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

## MEASURING THE RECOIL OF GUNS AND THE MOTION OF PROJECTILES.

(*The Times.*)

To know precisely the law of motion of recoil of guns in the first instants after inflammation of the powder is very important for artillerymen, as the pressures in the bore may be thence deduced and guidance is had in calculating the forms and thicknesses of guns and in choice of powder giving the best effects. Several apparatuses had been devised for the purpose, but lacked the desirable precision. This seems now to have been gained, however, by M. Sebert, in the so-called *velocimeter*, which he has recently brought before the French Society for Encouragement of National Industry. The exact motion of the gun in its recoil can be given in intervals as small as 1-1,500th of a second, or less. The apparatus consists of a strip of flexible steel, movable in a horizontal slide on a board supported in a fixed position. This strip is connected by means of a flexible, but inextensible steel wire with the gun or its carriage, the movement of which it follows. Its upper surface is blackened with soot, and over it is fixed a tuning fork, kept electrically in vibration by a method of M. Deprez. One of the two branches of the fork (which are parallel horizontally) carries a small steel style, and the fork can be turned on a horizontal axis, so as to bring this style into light contact with the black surface. As the strip is drawn along by the gun in its recoil, a wavy line is formed on it by the style, and by comparing the lengths of the successive waves, the travel of the gun in time intervals corresponding to the known times of vibrationof the fork can be precisely ascertained. The weights of the masses moved being known, the force applied to the system, and so the pressure in the bore, can be determined. The apparatus clearly proved a fact known before—that the velocity of recoil continues increasing considerably after the projetile has left the gun (reaching a *maximum* in one case when the shot was 15 metres from the mouth). This is evidently due to the expansive force of gases remaining in the gun after the projectile has left. M. Sebert adds to the apparatus what renders it a chronograph for determining the time of passage of a projectile either in the bore or in the air. A number of small electric registers are placed near the tuning fork; they are formed of electro-magnets (of special character), of which the armature, acted on by an antagonistic spring, carries a small steel style producing a continuous trace on the blackened strip, which trace, however, is suddenly displaced when the armature is actuated by rupture of the circuit of the electro-magnet. Such rupture is effected by the projectile in its passage. A special interrupting arrangement is fixed in the mouth of the gun, and other interruptions occur when the projectile passes through frames placed in its course. Each of these effects is registered on the strip. These registers (M. Deprez's invention) are subject to a very slight retardation, which had to be remedied, considering the precision required of the apparatus, and M. Sebert succeeded in doing so in a way we need not here stop to describe.

## STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

IN Madras general prospects remain fair. Rain continues to fall throughout the Province of Mysore and cultivation is in active progress. In the Bombay Presidency good general rain has fallen in the Deccan districts, Konkan and Southern Maratha Country, and there has also been heavy rain in Bombay; the outlook is promising; cholera prevails extensively in Sind and slightly in Gujarat and Thana. Very slight rain fell in only a few districts of the Central Provinces and the weather was hot and oppressive; ploughing for the *kharif* sowings is in progress, but rice and cotton sowings have been suspended in several districts in consequence of the want of rain; prices are steady. Sowings continue in Berar. There has been more or less rain in six stations in Central India and sowing has begun in Malwa. Some rain fell in parts of Rajputana and ploughing has commenced in places. Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts of Bengal; in Bengal proper matters have greatly improved but more rain is required in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions; in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar the rain has somewhat injured the early rice and jute, and in Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore and Mymensingh the crops on low lands are suffering from inundations; in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore there has been insufficient rain and cultivation is backward; a simultaneous outbreak of cholera is reported from a block of five districts. Rain continues in Assam; in Sylhet it has been heavy, and it is feared that the low-lying rice crops, which were sown late, will suffer from inundation. The rainfall in British Burma is not stated, but other reports show that it continues in Rangoon and Akyab; ploughing is going on in places and the general health of the province is good; cattle-disease still exists. Slight rain has fallen in several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and there were indications of more; ploughing has begun in Jhansi and *kharif* sowings in the canal tracts in Agra; sickness is decreasing. In the Punjab rain is wanted in Umballa and Ferozepore and preparations for the *kharif* have commenced in Lahore and Multan; the condition of the province generally is favourable. The principal feature of the week was the prospect of the early establishment of the monsoon throughout the greater part of India; a prospect which was not however fully realised, although later reports show that there is no present cause for any anxiety.

# The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,547—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 26. 1879.


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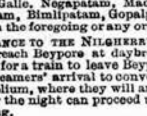
## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.

Saloon passage ........... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ........... „ 335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

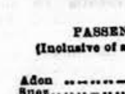
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | 360 | 220 | 80 |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | 90 |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Genoa | 560 | 340 | 140 |
| Marseilles | 520 | 350 | 145 |

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without fees.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 26th June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons. 300 H.P.
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on deck. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

24th June 1879.

## WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of be returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

### MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS,

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY OF

TREACHER & COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF JWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, AND HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS, Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (s) | MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | A. Coleman | 27th June. |
| — | TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | W. Barratt | 4th July. |
| (s) | HINDOSTAN | 3113 | 600 | N.W Haselwood | 11th do. |
| — | THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H Torbock | 18th do. |
| (s) | MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 25th do. |
| — | GEELONG | 1835 | 250 | W. A. Seaton | 1st Aug. |
| (S) | NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 8th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will [redacted] the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | J. Orman | 7th July. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at [redacted] day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 18th July. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 15th Augt. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 12th Sept. |
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 10th Oct. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MAHARAJAH, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### FISSE THIRION & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS celebrated wine so largely in demand in Calcutta is to be obtained from us at Rs. 40 per doz. qts. and Rs. 44 for two doz. pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

### McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads ... „ 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins. „ 28 0 per kild.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

### G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

| | |
|---|---|
| G. H. Mumm and Co. | 35,906 doz. bottles. |
| Piper Heidsieck | 19,636 do. |
| L. Roederer | 13,469 do. |
| Moet and Chandon | 5,478 do. |
| Heidsieck and Co. | 5,401 do. |
| Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin | 2,712 do. |
| Giesler and Co. | 1,960 do. |

Price per case of one doz. quarts ........... Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints ........... 55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

### PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

| WHITE. | Per 1 Doz. Qts. | Per 2 Doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Neszmelyer, 1868 | at Rs. 16 | at Rs. 17 |
| Chateau Palugyay, 1868. | „ 19 | |
| Schomlauer Auslese 1868 | „ 22 | |
| RED. | | |
| Szegzarder 1862 | „ 13 | „ 14 |
| Ofner Adlersberger 1862 | „ 16 | |
| Karlowitzer 1868 | „ 16 | |
| Erlauer, 1868 | „ 16 | „ 17 |
| Chateau Palugyay, 1868 | „ 19 | „ 21 |

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1879.

### NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
10 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
13 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Hungarian Wines, Red and White.
10 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

### ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

### TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per bottle | Rs. 2-0 | 2-4 |
| „ double size | „ 3-8 | 4-0 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant Colonel R. A. STEVENSON, Royal Artillery, are requested to submit the same to the undersigned before the 24th August 1879, after which date no claims can be entertained. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the estate are also requested to forward the amounts to the undersigned.

T. W. ROBERTS, Major, Royal Artillery, President of Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Ahmedabad, 22nd June 1879.

### EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES. DE ST. MARCEAUX REINS.

Per doz. case Qts...Rs. 42-8 Credit.
Do. do. .. „ 40-12 Cash.

APPLY TO SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

### KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that TRAINS will CEASE to RUN OVER the Khamgaon State Railway on and from the 1st of July 1879, until further notice. Arrangements for the maintenance of a LORRY SERVICE will be made, and Passengers and Goods will be conveyed between Jalamb and Khamgaon at the following rates:—

1st Class Rs. 1-0-0 with free allowance of 10 Seers Luggage.
2nd „ „ 0-4-0 do. do. 5 do. do.
Parcels „ 0-4-0 Each.
Goods „ 0-1-0 per Maund.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Traffic Superintendent, In charge K. and A. S. Railways.

TO BE LET, "BREACH HOUSE" at Breach Candy, last in the occupation of the late W. Allingham, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the sea side. Rent Rs. 125. Another BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for Rs. 135. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort for two months. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the well known "CUMBALLA HOUSE." For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any or all of the undermentioned Boards, viz:—

MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS ........... 300 Tons.
BENTEAK BOARDS ........... 260 do.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 25th June 1879.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (No. 24.)
AFRICA—EAST COAST.
ZANZIBAR HARBOUR.
BUOYS AND BEACONS.

THE Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty has published the following information—received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, H. M. S. *London*—relative to alteration in the buoyage of Southern pass; and in the leading mark and buoyage of English pass—approaches to Zanzibar harbour:—

Southern Pass.—Mtwana shoal buoy, conical and painted black, now lies one cable S. S. W. of its former position, with the shoalest spot of Outer Mtwana shoal, bearing E. by S., distant 2 cables.

The buoy marking the eastern edge of Kisiki bank is now painted black and white in vertical stripes, with staff and square.

English Pass.—Walleso house being hidden by trees, and no longer available as a leading mark, two beacons have been erected on the shore in front of Mtoni palace, which kept in line with a white door in the centre of the palace, bearing S. S. E. ½ E., lead through the Northern portion of English pass.

The beacons, 30 feet high, consist of poles painted black and white; the outer beacon is surmounted by a square painted white; the inner by a triangle painted white.

The buoys marking the eastern edge of Chapani reef are now cask-shaped and painted red.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 10½° Westerly in 1879.)

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 17th June 1879.

This notice affects the following British Admiralty publications:—

Charts, Nos. 664, 640a and b, and 665.

Sailing Directions: Africa Pilot, Part III, 1878, pages 341–348.

Indian Marine Survey.—Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 100 and 101.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (No. 25.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.
ALTERATION OF FALSE POINT LIGHT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 4, dated 17th January 1879, it having been found impracticable to exhibit the present light from False Point Light-house during the improvements to the lantern and lighting apparatus,

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st November 1879, the light now exhibited at False Point will be discontinued, and a blue light, immediately followed by a rocket, will be burnt from the upper part of the Light-house every ¼ of an hour, from sunset to sunrise, and will continue to be thus burnt for a period of three months from that date.

Due notice will be given of the details of the new Dioptric light about to be established.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 19th June 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 755, 814, 1631, 829, 70a and 748 B.

Light list for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1165, 115, 1172, and 103a.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 469.

Light list for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

### BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.—Arrangements have been made for RECEIVING BOARDERS. Apply to the HEAD MISTRESS.

WANTED, Teakwood and 6 Tons of CORRUGATED ROOFING IRON. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Argyll College, Panchgani.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGINGS (furnished or unfurnished) for 3 or 4 Gentlemen at "Locksley Hall," Byculla. For terms, address B. T. T., care this Office.

FOR SALE, at Ambollee in Salsette District, four LIME KILNS. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette Office.*

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Re. 1-4-0 per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

### THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

#### IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

| | Paper, box of 5 Quires. Thick Quality. | Extra Thick Quality. | Envelopes, box of 125. Oblong. | Square. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queen's | Rs. 1 2 | Rs. 1 6 | ...... | Rs. 1 4 |
| Princess's | 1 2 | 1 6 | Rs. 1 4 | ...... |
| Albert | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 2 | 1 6 |
| Small Octavo | 1 8 | 1 12 | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Large Octavo | 2 0 | 2 4 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Large Quarto | ...... | 4 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |

#### EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

| | Paper, packet of 5 Quires. | Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong. | Square. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small Octavo | Rs. 1 4 | Rs. 1 2 | Rs. 1 4 |
| Large Octavo | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Large Quarto | 2 8 | 1 4 | 1 8 |

#### PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

| | Paper, packet of 5 Quires. | Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong. |
|---|---|---|
| Medium Octavo | Rs. 1 4 | Rs. 1 2 |
| Medium Quarto | 3 0 | 1 2 |

#### VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

#### TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

| | Paper, packet of 5 Quires. | Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong. |
|---|---|---|
| Large Octavo | Rs. 1 2 | Rs. 1 2 |
| Large Quarto | 2 4 | 1 2 |

#### IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

| | Paper, box of 5 Quires. | Envelopes, box of 125. |
|---|---|---|
| Albert | Rs. 2 0 | Square Rs. 1 12 |
| Small Octavo | 2 4 | „ 2 0 |

#### IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

| | Paper, box of 5 Quires. | Envelopes, box of 125. |
|---|---|---|
| Albert | Rs. 2 0 | Square Rs. 1 12 |
| Small Octavo | 2 4 | „ 2 0 |

#### RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ........... Rs. 2 4

#### THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ........... Rs. 3 0

#### PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ........... Rs. 2 4

#### CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

| | Paper, Packet of 5 Quires. | Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong. | Square. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Size | Rs. 0 14 | Rs. 0 12 | Rs. 0 14 |
| Gentlemen's Size | Rs. 1 2 | „ 0 14 | „ 1 0 |

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c

*Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.*

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

### STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER small 8vo. cream laid, 1 sheet and 1 envelope weighing under Half Tola (half anna postage). Per quire packet ... Rs. 1 4

Square envelopes to match, per 100 ........... 1 4

THACKER'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., 1 sheet and 1 envelope under Half Tola, 3½ sheets and envelope under half oz ...... per 5 quire packet 1 8

Envelopes to match ........... per box of 100 1 8

WATERLINED OVERLAND NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream, blue, violet, or chamois *per packet* ........... 1 6

Envelopes to match ........... per box of 100 1 6

OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, large 4to., water-lined, cream or blue ........... *per packet* 2 12

WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE WOVE BANK POST, cream or blue, large 8vo ........... *per packet* 2 8

Ditto large quarto ........... *per packet* 5 0

Envelopes to match either of above ........... per 100 2 4

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, cream laid, treble thick, finest quality—

Large 8vo ........... per 5 quire packet 2 12
Post 8vo ........... 2 8
"Albert" or Invitation Note ........... 2 0
"Queen's," a still smaller size ........... 1 12
Baronial Letter Paper, Quarto ........... 4 8

Envelopes to match the above, *Square*—

Half large 8vo, ........... per box of 100 2 8
Half Post 8vo, ........... do. 2 0
Half Albert ........... do. 1 12
Half Queen's ........... do. 1 8

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE, double thick—

Large 8vo ........... per box of 5 quires 2 12
Post 8vo ........... ditto 2 4

Envelopes to match, *oblong*, for large 8vo.. per box of 125 ........... 2 12

Ditto for Post 8vo ........... 2 8

WATERLOW'S Large 8vo. Cream-laid Note, highly glazed, extra finish ........... per 5 quire packet. 2 12

Superfine Ivory Note, thick Cream-laid Satin—Post 8vo. size ........... per quarter ream 1 8

Envelopes to match square ........... per hundred 1 8

Extra Satin Repp Note Paper—

Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue* . per 5 quire box 3 0

Square envelopes to match ........... per hundred 2 12

Post 8vo, Cream ........... per 5 quire box 2 12

Ditto Oblong, Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose ........... per 5 quire box 2 12

Square envelopes to match ........... per hundred 2 4

Post 8vo. Albert Size, Oblong, any of the above colours ........... per 5 quire box 2 4

Envelopes to match all the above ........... per hundred 2 0

#### MOURNING PAPER.

Mourning Note Papers, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, Extra-broad and Double-broad borders:—

Overland Cream linear ........... per quarter ream 2 8
Envelopes to match, *oblong* ........... per hundred 2 8

Thick Cream-laid, for local correspondence:—

Post Octavo Note Paper ........... per quarter ream 2 8
Albert do. ........... ditto 2 4

Envelopes to match, square:—

Half Post Octavo ........... per hundred 2 8
Half Albert ........... ditto 2 4

New Half Tola Note Paper for Inland correspondence, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, and Extra Broad border ........... per quarter ream 1 12

Envelopes to match, square ........... per hundred 1 12

#### COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo ........... per ream 3 8
Envelopes to match ........... per thousand 7 0
Cream-laid large 8vo., Note Paper, better quality than above ........... per ream 5 0
Envelopes to match ........... per thousand 8 0
Cream-laid, large 8vo., super thick ........... per ream 6 0
Envelopes to match ........... per thousand 10 0

Cream-laid, large 8vo., Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality ........... per ream Rs. 10 0
Envelopes to match ........... per hundred 2 8
Do. ........... per thousand 20 0

Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* ........... per hundred 1 8
Official Envelopes, *Blue* and *Cream* ........... ditto 2 8
Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 × 4½ ........... ditto 3 0

Buff Opaque Envelopes, 5⅞ × 3½—

Per 1,000 ........... 4 0
Per 5,000 ........... 17 8
Per 10,000 ........... 30 0

#### FOOLSCAP PAPER, &c.

French Foolscap, a thin white paper, for rough office use, weight 8 lbs ........... per quire 0 6
per ream 5 0

Official Foolscap, Hollingworth's Turkey Mill, creamlaid, 13 lbs ........... per quire 0 12
per ream 12 8

Official Foolscap, Blue-laid 12 lbs ........... per quire 0 12
per ream 11 8

Cream-laid Foolscap, ruled with faint blue Lines ........... per quire 0 12
per ream 12 8

Ditto ruled with Money Columns for Single or Double Cash ........... per quire 0 12
per ream 12 8

Hand-made Foolscap, weight 15 lbs ........... per quire 1 4
per ream 22 4

#### OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

Official Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, bag shape:—

No. 5, 9 by 4 inches ........... per hundred 2 8
No. 7, 11 by 4½ do ........... ditto 3 8

Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 10½ by 4½ ........... per hundred 8 8

Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 11 by 5 ........... per hundred 9 8

#### BLOTTING PAPERS.

Blotting Paper, white, red, blue, or buff, weight 38 lbs ........... per quire 1 8
per ream 26 0

#### MANUSCRIPT AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Small Octavo Books, with marble paper covers, containing 24 pages, ruled plain or for accounts ........... each 0 8

Quarto Books, with marble paper covers, 88 pages, ruled plain or for accounts ........... each 0 12

Foolscap size, ditto ditto ditto „ 1 4

Quarto Books, half-bound in basil, stiff, strong binding, ruled plain or for accounts:—

1½ quire demy quarto ........... each 3 8
2 quires ditto ........... „ 4 8

Foolscap Books, half-bound in basil, stiff, strong binding, ruled plain or for account:—

2 quires ........... each 3 8
3 ditto ........... „ 4 8
4 ditto ........... „ 5 8
5 ditto ........... „ 6 8

Small Octavo Books, 6 by 4, bound limp morocco, about 100 pages, ruled blue lines ........... 1 4

Octavo Books, 7 by 5 do. do. 260 pages 2 0

Ditto large Octavo, 8 by 5, about 150 pages ........... 2 0

Ditto 7 by 4½, ledger-ruled with heading, gilt tooled and labelled "Cash Book" ........... 2 0

Quarto Books, limp morocco binding, ruled blue lines ........... 3 0

Ditto ditto with cash ruling ........... 3 0

Private Manuscript Books, post octavo, stiff roan binding, with spring lock and duplicate keys, ruled faint only ........... 4 12

Ditto ditto ledger ruled for private accounts ... 4 12

Ditto ditto Post Quarto, ruled plain or for private accounts, with lock and keys 6 12

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,

Sole Agents and Importers of the

SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

*Illustrated Price List free on application.*

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Anunt, Roosee wady near the Grand Portuguese Church.

On the dates hereunder mentioned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises by order of Luxmibai, widow of the late Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq., and administratrix, with the will annexed *de bonis non* of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., the undermentioned valuable landed properties.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 4 P.M., Lot No. 2.

All that piece of pension and tax land, with the upper storied chawl standing thereon, containg 627 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Anunt Roosee Wady, in the registration subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, numbered 590 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and included under No. 393 in the Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, which said piece of land is bounded on the north by the property of Bewa Nakwa Koli, on the west by the property belonging to Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Bisney, on the south by a public passage, and on the east by property belonging to Anundrao Bhasker, and is now in the occupation of Luxmibai, widow of Venaekrao Juggonathjee Shunkersett, or her undertenants.

On the same day, at 4-30 P. M. Lot No. 3.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the chawl of three compartments, well, and other buildings standing and being thereon, containing 312 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Anunt Roosee Wady, aforesaid, included under No. 590 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and under No. 393 in the New Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the west by the property of Nusserwanjo Bomanjee Bisney, on the south by the property belonging to the trustees of Ardaseer Dady's Agiary, and on the east by Lot No. 4, and now in the occupation of the said Luxmibai and her under-tenants.

On the same day, 5 P. M., Lot No. 4.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the messuage or dwelling house, well, and buildings standing and being thereon, containing 515 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Anunt Roosee Wady aforesaid, included under No. 590 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and under No. 393 in the New Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, which said premises are bounded on the north by a public passage, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the south by the property of the trustees of the Agiary of Ardaseer Dady, and on the east by Lot No. 5.

On the same day, at 5-30 P. M., Lot No. 5.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the dwelling house, messuages, and buildings standing and being thereon, containing 234 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Anunt Roosee Wady aforesaid, and included under No. 390 by the Collector of Land Revenue and under No. 393 on the New Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, and which said premises are bounded on the north by a public passage, on the west by Lot No. 4, on the south by the property of the trustees of Ardasser Dady's Agiary, and on the east by the property of Ragoonath Ramchunder, and are now in the occupation of Luxmibai aforesaid, her assigns, or undertenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo Street, Fort, next door to the China Depository, the stock in trade of Haroon Ebram, comprising pieces of cashmere and woollen cloth, ready made clothes, portmanteaus, socks and stockings, shirts, hats, and helmets, collars, scarves, boots, and shoes, umbrellas, walking sticks, jewellery, plated ware, guns, pistols, perfumery, opera glasses, telescopes, ships furniture, trunks, &c., and shop furniture, &c.

SALE OF SWAINE BOORD'S OLD TOM.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned ex Eagle—

D. D. Shah—100 cases Swaine Boord's old tom.

The purchasers shall have to pay the Customs and town duties.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the valuable and handsome house hold furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., the property of Mrs. S. Delany, the same comprises rich star cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruetstand, pickle eggs, and liquor frames, spoons and forks, dish covers table candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising drawingroom, dining, pier, writing, washhand and dressing tables, drawing room, easy low folding arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb water, single and double screens, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, chiffonier, brussels carpets, iron and blackwood four posts bedsteads, campcots, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, towel horse, dressing and cheval glasses, perambulators, flower vases, table ornaments, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder—

200 superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR ON THE PARELL ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1879, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Luxmibai, widow of the late Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esquire, and administratrix *de bonis non* with the will annexed of the said Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.

All that piece of Government ground, containing 258 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, dwelling house, and buildings standing thereon, fronting on the east side of Bhendy Bazar or Parell road, in the registration subdistrict of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 610, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 32, and included under No. 3923 in the new revenue survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-1870 and bounded On the east by a sweepers passage, on the west by Bhendee Bazaar, Parell Road, on the north by the property of Thackerdass Hurjeevundass, and on the south by the property belonging to the Shravucks Temple, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Luxmibai or her undertenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1879.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

SALE of valuable Hosiery, and Machinery in perfect order, also Hosiery of different kind and sizes, and unserviceable materials, at the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving, and Press Company, Limited, Elphinstone Bunder:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th June 1879, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Mills by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following:—

At 3 P. M.

Hosiery-machinery either to work by hand or power, 2 rib top circular frames by Athenborough and Blackburn, 1 large steam press complete by Gimson & Co., 1 under-shirt, &c., making machine, 1 six head hose making machine, 1 three head ditto, 1 two head ditto, 1 two head ditto with two head night cap making machinery, 1 fly wheel to work by hand, 2 iron presses with stands for bundling hose, caps, &c, small sewing machine, 1 spooling frame, 40 spindles, by Robert Broadbent and Sons, a large centrifugal pump by Gwynnes with pipes complete, 1 stand with 4 stitching machines and 2 welting machines by Nelson, spring and 1 weighing scale, a large cast iron fly wheel and cylinders shafting, wooden patterns for presses, large pullies, bevel wheels, cast iron pinions, iron pipes and old and broken bobins, besides all other tools and boards, &c., for finishing and working the above machines.

Also a quantity of grey and white hoses, half hoses, and night caps of different sizes, unfinished stock and tubes for hosea, caps, &c., &c.

At 1-30 p. m.

A quantity of unserviceable materials,—old and scrap, wrought and cast iron, iron rails, iron tank, C. I. cylinders, brackets, old boiler tubes, boiler bricks, boiling pans, foundation and rubble stones, stone pavements, leather hose and belting pieces, half cut teak beam (broad), old doors and scantlings, dealwood boxes, old coir rope, used grease, broken tins, cans and rollers, old crank shaft, old corrugated iron sheets, old hand pumps, wooden water wheels, chunam mill stone, roller, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1879.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom-house, on account of the underwriters ex "Callirhoe."

J H Bombay } 50 casks Gillingham & Co.'s Portland cement, damaged.
T C & Co Bombay } 50 casks do. do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON PLATES.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite to Messrs. Fraser and Miller's Foundary, the undermentioned iron plates, on account and at the risk of Borah Curimjee Ebramjee, and by order Hederally Casumjee & Co.

About 1,000 cwts old iron plates.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

4 cases Turkey Red Sarries, 8-9 yards.
7 bales Grey Dhoties.
3 do. Grey Shirtings.
2 cases Turkey Red Printed Jacconets.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay Green, a quantity of office furniture, such as office writing and clerks' tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, round tables, sample tables, bookshelves, screens, book cases, large and small copying presses, boxes for letter files, large and small iron safes, valuable oil-paint portraits, maps, small pictures, lamps, clocks, weighing machines, shroff's and other benches, punkhas, stools, wooden boxes, office palanquin, &c., &c.

The above will be on view, three days' previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1879.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, Gun Carriage, Basin Colaba, on behalf of whom it may concern:—

Ex s. s. Benledi.

116 casks of Portland Cement of the Windham Cement Co.'s Manufacture (damaged by salt water.)

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Essaw Jamal—Ex "Avondale."

E J—85-89—5 cases hardware, cutlery, and purses.

At 1 P.M.

1 handsome iron-grey Arab colt, 14-2½, up to weight, quiet for saddle or in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of lost property and goods, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1879.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F | Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each. | | |
| FF | 11-8 | do | do. |
| FFF | 12 | do | do. |
| F | 1 lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs. | | |
| FF | do | 9 | do. |
| FFF | do | 10 | do. |
| F | ½ do | 10 | do. |
| FF | do | 10 | do. |
| FFF | do | 11 | do. |

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

## NOTICES.

### PANCHGANI SCHOOL,

CLAREMONT HOUSE.
MASTER AND MISTRESS,
REV. A. YOUNG AND MRS. YOUNG.

TERMS.

DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per mensem. Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.

Reference is kindly permitted to H. Conder, Esq., Major Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, B. Hingley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walke, Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. R. Jeffrey, Rev. D. Macpherson, Bombay; Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. J. Small, Poona; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

### KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 20,000 jungle or northern TEAK SLEEPERS, to be delivered at Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, on or before the 1st October 1879.

The Sleepers may be of the following classes:—

1st, Rectangular ........... 6' by 8" by 4½"
2nd, Half round ........... 6' by 8" by 5"

Further particulars can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief, to whom all Tenders should be submitted before the 1st July next.

ALEXANDER IZAT, Engineer-in-Chief, Kathiawar State Railways.

Ahmednagar, 16th June 1879.

### FOR SALE,

A FEW hundred feet of CAST IRON PIPES of the following sizes:—

9 Inch Diameter.
12 „ „
18 „ „
24 „ „
26 „ „

Also a few 24 Inch bends and several T Pipes from 9" by 8" to 24" by 4." Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1879.

NOW READY.

*Price Rupees Two, or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-4.*

THE

### ASIAN POCKET BOOK;

OR

THE INDIAN SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE TO THE TURF.

BEING A

RECORD OF RACING IN 1878-79.

With the Rules of Racing and Steeplechasing.

Also a List of the Winners of the Principal Races at Calcutta, Bombay and Poona; And the Entries for the ENGLISH DERBY, OAKS AND LEGER.

Published at the *Asian* Office, 4, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

### ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES FOR JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR, Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR, Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR, Rs. 120.
FIRST FLOOR, Rs. 150.

These terms include Apartments, Board, Attendance, Ice, Baths and Lights.

No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, May 27, 1879.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (NO. 21.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
BUOYS OFF CARWAR HARBOUR (SEDASHIGAR).

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, that the danger buoys marking the rocks off the entrance to Carwar harbour have been washed away.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 31st May 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 242, 2737, 823, and 827.

Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, pages 101 and 102.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 15 and 15A.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 396.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (No. 22.)
INDIAN OCEAN.
REUNION ISLAND.
(1) ALTERATIONS IN LIGHTS AT ST. PAUL AND AT ST. DENIS.

THE French Government has given Notice that the following alterations have been made in the lights exhibited at St. Paul and at St. Denis, Reunion or Bourbon island:—

St. Paul Bay.—The light is now a fixed *red* light, elevated 82 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 4 miles.

St. Denis.—The upper light is now a fixed *red* light, the lower fixed *white*: they should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles.

Position as given (St. Denis), latitude 20° 51' 40" S, longitude 55° 26' 55" E.

(2) HARBOUR LIGHT AT ST. PIERRE.

Also, that a light is now exhibited from a mast at the Harbour office, St. Pierre:—

The light is a fixed *red* light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 4 miles.

Position as given, latitude 21° 19' 50" S., longitude 55° 28' 40" E.

Note.—It is intended to replace the lights at St Paul and at St Pierre by others of greater power.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 9th June 1879.

This Notice affects the following publications:—

British Admiralty.—Chart No. 1497.
„ „ List of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1879, Nos. 18 and 19, page 6.

Indian Marine Survey.—Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, pages 529 and 530.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

### Wm. WATSON & CO.,

ARMY, CIVIL, AND GENERAL AGENTS, AND BANKERS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates—and by Telegram if necessary.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Notes, payable at Home, cashed.

Government Currency Notes of any circle received from Constituents at their full value—par.

Current Accounts opened and Interest allowed thereon, and no Commission charged.

Fixed Deposits received on liberal terms.

East India and other allowances drawn free of charge in London and India.

Advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, &c., bought and sold.

Telegrams sent Home at reduced rates by means of Private Code.

Orders executed for every description of goods, from Stocks here, or from England at wholesale prices, to be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c.

Passages booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Sovereigns, Bank of England Notes, and Drafts payable at Home supplied.

Passengers met on board-ship in Bombay and England.

Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight, and insured if desired.

Telegrams have immediate attention.

Personal, Financial and Agency business of any kind conducted.

Their Office in London conducts the same description of business in all its different departments.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO., ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25TH JUNE 1879.

THE political news received this afternoon came in too late to have any effect on business, but the general view seems to be that the position, if anything, is less pacific than it was.

An extremely quiet feeling has prevailed to-day in all branches of business, the state of the weather putting a stop to expert operations for the time being, while imports remain dull and stagnant.

Consols in London are still quoted at 97½ and French Rentes at 116¾. For Enfaced Rupee Paper, Reuter continues to quote 77½ for Fours and 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half, but private quotations give 76¼ and 82¼ respectively.

A payment of £175,000 into the Bank of England is advised, so that we may look for another favourable return on Thursday.

The General Produce markets remain unchanged. Linseed is reported firm, Rapeseed steady.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was quiet and quotations show a decline of 1½d. per piece in 7 lb. 39 inch, 9lb. 45 inch and 11lb. 54 inch Grey Shirtings, and ¼d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, Surats quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales. Spot prices are unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, and it now seems as if the margin betwixt Americans and Surats were likely to be reduced by a decline in the value of the former instead of a rise in the latter descriptions. From New York, yesterday's telegrams report ready Mid.Uplands as having receded from 12 7-16 to 12⅜ cents. and September shipment from 12·46 to 12·37 cents, per lb. The Receipts at the ports now show the ollowing comparisons :—

| | This week. | Last week. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,100 |
| Four days' do. | 3,000 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 3,600 |
| Totalsince1st Sept. | 4,405,500 | ... | 4,193,100 | 3,911,400 |

As regards the new American Crop we have no further news by wire, but the following extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* shows the views entertained in Liverpool when last Mail left :—

Later on the course of the market will be ruled by the American crop accounts. Up to the present, the advices are moderately favourable. There can be no doubt that an acreage capable of producing 6,000,000 bales has been sown, but it is not likely that so large a crop will be gathered, as the season is very backward. Any estimate made now must be purely speculative; but something like an approximate figure may be arrived at on receipt of the first report of the Agricultural Bureau, due in about ten days or a fortnight."

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51⅝d., and we do not hear that private telegrams advise any change.

EXCHANGE to-day opened at yesterday's closing figures, but a somewhat firmer feeling has gained ground during the day, and rates close partially 1-32d. higher. As a rule the Banks show more disposition to sell than buy, indicating anticipations of higher rates, but it is useless speculating as to the course of the market, as to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London will as usual afford a guide to the probable movement, if any, for the rest of the Mail. The idea here seems to favour an average of fully 1s. 7¼d., in which case we ought to see increased firmness. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ............1s. 7¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | ...1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | ...1s. 8¼d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | ...1s. 8 3-16d. | ,, |
| France. 3 ,, ,, | ...2·12 | ,, |

Gold is quoted nominally at Rs. 19 per tola. Exchange on Calcutta is firm at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand, ⅞ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very dull with sellers but few buyers of any importance. We call rates :—Fours, Rs. 92⅞ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾.

The SHARE MARKET maintains the same dull state, and there is no symptom of any tendency towards improvement. Bank of Bombay shares are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 672½. Land Companies are unchanged as also are Press Companies with the exception of a recovery of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares continue out of favour and our quotations give a decline of Rs. 50 in Coorla, Rs. 25 in Victoria, and Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, while Great Eastern are Rs. 10 and Oriental Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON is nominally unaltered, but the market is dull in the extreme, the state of the weather putting a stay to shipping operations. The only purchases for export reported are about 300 bales strict G. F. Omraat Rs. 221 to Rs. 222 per candy. The arrivals yesterday were 1,890 bales, making a total of 8,822 bales for the six days. Quotations nominally are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Ginned Broach | .........Rs. 239 | per candy. |
| Good Omra | ......... ,, 230 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do | ......... ,, 225 | ,, |
| G. F. do | ......... ,, 220 | ,, |
| Good Dhollera | ......... ,, 228 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do | ......... ,, 223 | ,, |
| G. F. do | ......... ,, 217 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are very slack. The s. s. Speke Hall is reported to have filled up for Liverpool at 20s. and there is no other steamer on the berth. By sail the rate is maintained at 20s., but no engagements have transpired. For Genoa and Marseilles relets are reported at 32s. 6d. payable here, and for other ports there is no change to notice.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet with only a very limited demand, and rates, if anything, are the turn in buyers' favour. The present rainfall, however, promises well and should it prove to be general it is not unlikely that we may see more doing for forward delivery. Local Goods and Yarns are dull and values tend downwards.

COALS, if anything, are rather steadier, the shipments from home being light while the aspect of affairs in Egypt rendes sellers indifferent about doing business.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Bank. | No. of Shares. | Noml. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 128 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 720 |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 672½ |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 650 |
| National Bank of India, | 37,320 | £25 | £12-10 | 6 do | 112 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New.) | 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 15 pa* | 785 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited | 7,500 | 150 | all | 4 p.s | 110 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2 000 | 1,000 | 20 p.s | 300 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15 p.s | 210 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE EAGLE, 529 tons, Captain A. Atkins, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE BARQUE THOMAS WOOD, 520 tons, Captain S. Ingham, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. J. C. Jones, and 30 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. Travancore, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barratt, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo :—365 packages piece goods, 2 packages paint and colour, 6 bales twist 46 packages papers, 6 packages glassware, 3 cases saffron, 8 cases cochineal, 82 boxes silver, 62 packages wine and spirit, 70 casks beer, 93 packages roots, 13 packages coffee, 50 packages gum, 31 packages hysabols, and some packages merchandise.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. MONGOLIA, 1,538 tons, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Calcutta, via Madras and Galle, with China Mail and the following passengers :—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cheetham, and five deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai—1 package silk piece goods, and 12 packages silk. From Hongkong—290 packages sugar-candy, 227 packages silk, 20 cases silk piecegoods, 112 cases umbrellas, 40 bundles matting, 4 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold, 2 boxes gold leaves, 64 cases preserve, 100 cases glass bangles, 4 cases white copper, 24 packages sundries, 659 packages tea, 12 cases beads, 125 packages raisins, 6 cases brass leaves, and 58 cases vermillion. From Penang—3 packages mangoostan, and 1,311 package sugar. From Singapore—264 packages long paper, 39 packages benzoin, 2 cases mace, 28 cases nutmegs, 4 cases cigars, 274 packages sago, 99 packages sugar, and 80 packages tapioca.

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Travancore (s) | Barratt | Suez, June 13. |
| | Mongolia (s) | Coleman | Calcutta, June 11. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Mallowdale | Dorman | Bassein. |
| | Pachamba (s) | Turner | P. Gulf via Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Thomas Wood, Ingham, to Moulmein.
Barque Eagle, Aitkinson, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mongolia, to Southampton.
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Hanibal, to London via Malabar Coast.

## CALCUTTA.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following passenger left per S S Madura, which sailed on Friday, for Coast Ports and Bombay :—For Madras—Viscount Guillamore.

The following passengers sailed per B I S N Co's S S Himalaya on Saturday for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore. For Rangoon—Mr William Joest and Mr Scott Smith.

The following are the passengers per B I S N Co's S S Busheer, sailed on Saturday for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo. For Chittagong—Mr L de St Hilaire. For Akyab—Mr Fred Burns.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Mecca (s) | ......... | Rangoon. |
| | D. of Lancaster (s). | ......... | Calcutta. |
| 23 | Manora (s) | ......... | Calcutta. |
| | Ethiopia (s) | ......... | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURE.

| June. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Oriental (s) | ......... | Calcutta. |

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 6 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
8 Chinsura, ss, Gavin, from Zanzibar.
9 Nebo, ss, Gordon, from Cardiff.
10 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Ras Hafoon.
10 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, from London.
10 Sirdhana, ss, Ker, from London.
11 Burmah, ss, Allen, from Bombay.
11 Agra, ss, Hansard, from London.
11 Seine, ss, Manning, from London.
11 Airy, ss, Balls, from Bassein.
12 Cadiz, ss, Echetra, from Manilla.
13 Amazone, ss, Lormier, from Marseilles.
14 Deccan, ss, Andrews, from Calcutta.
14 Polluce, ss Ragusin, from Calcutta.
14 Dagmar I G, ss, Ensor, from Berbarah.
14 Venetia, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
14 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.
15 Sumatra, ss, Bosselli, from Colombo.
16 Sarthe, F T ship, Desnouy, from Saigon.
17 Nordens Kiold, ss, Sengstake, from Malmo.
17 Thessaly, ss, Harbord fromBombay.

DEPARTURES.

10 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, to Bombay.
11 Chinsura, ss, Gavin, to Bombay.
12 Sirdhana, ss, Ker, to Calcutta.
12 Airy, ss, Balls, to Malta F O.
12 Cadiz, ss, Echetra, to Liverpool.
13 Agra, ss, Hansard, to Kurrachee.
14 Seine, ss, Manning, to Mozambique.
14 Amazone, ss, Lormier, to Shanghai.
14 Deccan, ss, Andrews, to London.
14 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.
14 Venetia, ss, Perrins, to Venice.
15 Godavery, ss, Minier, to Mauritius.
15 Burmah, ss, Allen, to Zanzibar.
15 Arcot, ss, Burke, to London.
15 Sumatra, ss, Bosselli, to Genova.
16 Sarthe, F T ship, Desnouy, to Toulon.
17 Nordens Kiold, ss, Sengstake, to Behring strait.
17 Thessaly, ss, Harbord, to Havre.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nebo, ss, Gordon, from Cardiff.
Diagon, H M ss, Hawkins, from Ras Hafoon.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Berbarah.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FROM LONDON.

Eagle, s—250 boxes candles, Surufally Heptoola : 35 rumbets tar and 50 barrels pitch, Adomjee Bhaijee : 25 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases geneva, D D Shah.

Childers s—500 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co ; 125 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Sumsoodin ; 100 drums linseed oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 250 cases window glass, Hajee Essack Soob.

Flamingo s—2 bales printing paper, The Cooper Landing Co ; 125 casks beer, Muncherjee Bezonjee Lakdawalla.

Singapore s—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sidonian s—10 cases rum, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 65 cases and 1 hogshead claret and 57 cases brandy, M Mondolfo and and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—325 cases brandy, 250 cases claret, and 30 cases corks, Treacher and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—3 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 3 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum ; 26 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gocul Bhugwan ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 230 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 70 bales wool, Motee Jetha.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 25 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer ; 8 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Sazon ; 33 bales coir fibre ; 337 bales coir yarn, 5 cases cardamons, 10 bales senna, 107 packages tea, 1,093 packages ginger, 1,345 packages copra and 2,099 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

Euphrates s—33½ cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 50 casks cocoanut oil, Sir C Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Flamingo s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 313 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Euphrates s—100 bales cotton, C J Khambatta ; 645 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Speke Hall s—12 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Speke Hall s—350 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

## HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT

78-79—Hearn, C and L—Goculdass Jurmohandass and others vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—T and S, J and P, R Skipsey and Frescot and W.

387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai alias Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxmonjee and others—Venayekrao H and In person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

269-79—Khunderao M—Nanabhoy Balaje Soonderjee and another vs Narayen Moroje—Crawford and S—(Short cause )

585-78—Janardhun and G—Eduljee Rustomjee Mody vs Abdool Rahimon—H Bicknell.

125-79—Ardeshir and H—Ardeshir Bezonjee vs The Municipal Corporation and another—Crawford and B.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Moroba Raghoonath and another—Craigie L and O.

586-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ruusordass Hunsraj—Tyabjee and S.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

McCausland, Lieut Col, 2-11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 25.

Dunbar, Lt, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Kurram Valley.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 21.)

Mr Fforde, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.

Mr Porter, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.

Colonel Blair, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to hold charge of the Meywar Political Agency.

The services of Mr Hammond, employed on special Political duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Captain Rennick, employed on special Political duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Elias, Officiating British Joint-Commissioner at Leh, is appointed to be a Supernumerary Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

The services of Surgeon Peters, Officiating Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut Williams, B 27th Regiment, N I.

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—Captain Higginson ; Captain (Brevet-Major) Fitzgerald ; Captain (Brevet-Major) Marshall.

No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

Lieut Frith, R A, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern.

Lieut Lyster, R A, Officiating 2nd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern.

Lieut King, R A, attached to the Battery, to be 3rd Subaltern.

Lieut Allen, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Lieut-Col McNair, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for 1 year 182 days.

Major Williams, 5th Punjab Cavalry, for 182 days.

Captain Bazett, R A, Commissary of Ordnance and Ordnance Timber Agent, from date of departure, to the 13th August.

Lieut Montresor, Bengal Staff Corps, for 1 year 182 days.

Lieut Banon, Regiment N I, for 2 years.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) Yorke, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate for 91 days.

Mr J Hopkins, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut Col (Brevet-Colonel) Dawson, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, ceased to belong to the P W Department from the 12th June.

Mr Henderson, Executive Engineer, Mysore Provincial Establishment, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer.

Mr Bell, Assistant Engineer, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Way and Works, Nizam's State Railway.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Telegraph Department :—Mr Bignell, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade. Mr Burke, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade. Mr Wiese, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th June 1879.

1 The guard of honour will parade at 4 p.m., wet or fine. Members are requested to be punctual at the hour and place appointed.

2 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 946 | Vol | H Cooper, | C Company. |
| ,, 947 | ,, | E Eates, | B ,, |
| ,, 948 | ,, | W H Hamblett, | B ,, |
| ,, 949 | ,, | J R Dean, | B ,, |
| ,, 950 | ,, | W Gardner, | A ,, |
| ,, 951 | ,, | W F Smellie, | A ,, |

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

DOIG—May 25th, at Edinburgh, Mabel McCally, child of Major Doig, Bombay Staff Corps.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEYTS—June 25th, at Colaba, the wife of C. A. Beyts, of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—June 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of Cunningham Hudson, of a son, still-born.

MAITLAND—June 17th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain F. H. Maitland, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Indore, of a son.

SWAINE—June 15th, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, the wife of F. R. Swaine, M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

WILCOX—June 21st, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcox, B. S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—WEBSTER—June 19th, at St. John's Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Chaplain, James William Alexander, Esq., to Ada Marion, eldest daughter of Henry Binny Webster, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

RISLEY—OPPERMANN—June 17th, at Simla, by the Very Reverend Archdeacon Matthew, Herbert H. Risley, Bengal Civil Service, to Else Julie, daughter of F. G. Oppermann, of Hanover.

DEATHS.

BADGLEY—June 14th, at Shillong, of cholera, William Mansfield, son of Major W. F. Badgley, B. S. C.

BIRD—June 18th, at Mussoorie, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bird, aged 10 months and 18 days.

DAVIS—June 18th, at Mhow, the Rev. Edward Gabriel Davis, Bengal Chaplain, aged 34 years.

DAY—June 20th, at Calcutta, Henry James Day, aged 29 years.

GARDEN—June 20th, at Barrackpore, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Campbell Garden, Bengal Infantry, aged 42 years.

HOLMAN—June 19th, at Seeraha Factory, near Motiharri, Chumparun, of cholera, T. T. Holman, Esq., Engineer.

RIDGEWAY—June 13th, at Shillong, of cholera, Richard Frederick, the beloved eldest son of Lieutenant R. K. Ridgeway, Adjutant, 44th S. L. I., aged 7 years.

SMART—April 5th, at Sea, on board H. M. S. Euphrates, Ethel Annette, infant daughter of Lieut. A. W. Smart, R. E., aged 18 months, and 4 days.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

## SPORTING.

### AHMEDABAD RACES.

RETURN tickets for one month for horses are granted on this line.

J. HUMFREY, Hon. Sec.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

ONCE having determined upon a definite course with reference to Egyptian affairs, the Great Powers evidently mean to lose no time in carrying their new policy into effect. The Khedive, unless he abdicates immediately, is to be dethroned without further delay in favour of Halim Pasha. That means, of course, that unless he accepts his fate forthwith, the supreme power in Egypt will pass out of his own family for ever, and the desire of the Porte to place Halim Pasha on the throne will be acceded to. On the other hand, should Ismail Pasha quietly accept the judgment that Europe has passed upon him, we may take it that Tewfik Pasha—his son—will be allowed to succeed him as recommended by France and England. He has thus held out to him a strong inducement to submit, to which we expect he will now yield, seeing, that unless he does so, future ruin for himself and for his family is inevitable. It is significant that the term "Great Powers" has been substituted for "France and England," showing, we suppose, that Germany and Italy have now joined the other two nations in menacing the recalcitrant ruler of Egypt. The task of coercion—should coercion prove necessary, which is not probable—will apparently be entrusted to the Porte, as we hear nothing of preparations either on the part of England or of France to carry their threats into effect. Besides, in resisting the Sultan, the Khedive will be in the position of a rebel in opposition to his lawful suzerain, and will thus doubtless lose the support of many of the most influential of the Mussulman inhabitants of his country. We reprint to-day an extract from the *Republique Francais*, bearing upon the dispute, which, it is alleged, existed between the Governments of England and France upon this Egyptian embroglio. A good deal has been recently written upon the supposed difference of opinions, and it is said that much bad feeling has resulted therefrom, between the two countries. Doubtless, England was not prepared to act so precipitantly as her more excitable neighbour, and from the first was in favor up deliberation and caution—or as Mr. Smith the other day said—to "act quietly and safely ;"—but it is as well to note that all through the discussion there has been no trace of authoritative evidence to show that England and France were officially at loggerheads. On the contrary, all the evidence is the other way, the last official statement upon the subject being that of Mr. Smith's made the other day, when he "positively denied that the "slightest difference existed between France and "England on the Egyptian or any other question." Therefore, either Mr. Smith stated what was not true, or all the rumours regarding the strained relations supposed to prevail are without any real foundation. For these reasons, we have stated from the first, our belief that the two Governments understood each other thoroughly in this matter; nor do we think it at all probable that England's hand was forced the other day, and that she was compelled by Gambetta to take the course now adopted. It is on the contrary far more likely that the whole affair was arranged in all its details several days previously to the notice given to the Khedive by France. Everything now depends upon Ismail Pasha, and all that can in the meantime be said is, that he will belie his well known reputation for wisdom and acumen should he now fail to see that his best course is to yield to the inevitable.

THE variety of opinions that exist upon the subject of missionaries and their labours is very remarkable. No men in India are less generally discussed and criticised, consequently, there are certainly none of whom so many fancy portraits are imagined,—ideals that range from the penny carricature of some reverend gentleman ogling a black lass, to the martyr missionary of the St. Sebastian pattern—a zealot on a gridiron riddled with gaping wounds. There are those again whose only ideas of the missionary are in intimate connection with the gigantic fowl of Afric's burning shores,

"The roving cassowary on the plains of Timbuctoo
Eats the gentle missionary, his hat and hymn book too ;"

and there are others who think of him as of a man whose lines are cast in far happier places than Timbuctoo,—perhaps, as the occupant of the best house in the station, and as an authority on malt liquor. Some people believe with Sydney Smith that, missionaries are simply very good persons whose unfortunate destiny it is to adorn the sideboard of a savage's dining room; others will hold to it religiously, that missionaries are very artful people, who are much more likely to eat the savage out of house and home, than to present him with a cold joint of their own feeding. Voyagers, by those Canal steamers which missionaries and their families peculiarly affect, too often cannot speak of the class with patience, on account of what Falstaff calls their "singing of anthems ;" but it is only just to the missionaries to say that, there are voyagers again who hold it to be a most blessed privilege to sail or steam with these good men. In short, the class we refer to are so known and unknown, so many tender sentiments and so many cruel heresies are propagated about them, that we must hail with pleasure the Conference of missionaries which we observe is now proceeding at Bangalore, as an assembly calculated to throw some light of an impartial and independent character upon the class; for if we are to judge a man at all, we ought to judge him out of his own mouth—the surest guide.

The missionaries of Southern India, especially those of Tinnevelly, are said to be the most successful in India. But there are queer stories told occasionally about conversions, almost miraculous in character, occurring in that part of the continent, and as the present is an age of incredulity, the missionaries can only expect that some doubts are cast upon reports or rumours of conversions of thousands of heathen at a *coup*, or of toddy drawers mounting cocoanut trees in the morning as idolators, and coming down again in time for breakfast as professing Christians. We have no doubt that the missionaries of Southern India are—very many of them—excellent men who have done, and are doing, excellent work in their own small way, but we confess to sharing with the wicked world an ignorance of much that goes on in missionary India, chiefly because missionaries appeal more to an audience of their own selection than to the general public. Doubtless, they desire that their good deeds shall speak for themselves, or at the worst of it, that they shall only have the notoriety of tea-drinking and of the eloquence begotten of Sally Lunns and Bohea. In fact, the unassuming modesty of the missionaries of Southern India at least, is so great that, the Conference at Bangalore must be looked upon, from a missionary point of view, as an audacious experiment in the extreme! Thither has flocked, we observe, a goodly gathering of good men. Bangalore, a place sadly notorious for levity of all kinds, and dissipations without end, has thereby undergone a remarkable transformation, and its graceless stalls might resemble that of Exeter, so prevalent are black-coated gentlemen in the streets. We believe that some of the gentler missionaries were averse to the publicity which always attaches to men when they gather together to speak in public, although their sturdier brethren looked for great things from this Congress, and from all the pulpit eloquence to which it would give rise; but for our own part, and having read the reported proceedings of the Conference, we are disposed to fall in with the views of the weaker brethren rather than with those of the stronger. We hope we shall give no offence in saying that a perusal of the speeches and discussions favour Lord Northbrook's axiom, that only highly educated missionaries ought to be sent to India, and that only men clever and able enough to argue theology with a Brahman pandit ought to come to this country as preachers of the truths of Christianity. It is certainly true that earnestness goes a long way, and that perhaps an uneducated Xavier might gain many more converts than the late Archbishop Whately had he taken to missionary labour; but the exception makes the rule, and we are sorry to think that the proceedings of the Bangalore Conference do not illuminate as agreeably as might be wished, the profound obscurity in which the Southern Indian missionaries have so long thought fit to bury themselves. There is a great deal of the goody goody Shibboleth about the proceedings, at Bangalore which is rather out of place in an appeal to the general public or to the world. That sort of thing may go down with the select private audiences of pious colonels and of maiden ladies whom the Indian missionary has usually the high privilege of addressing; but it is out of place in the mouths of men who profess to undermine the creeds of ages, and to bring about one of the most remarkable revolutions the world has ever seen—which the conversion of the millions of India to Christianity would be. The reverend sappers and miners of the great fortress on which the Brahmans take their stand, dispute among themselves chiefly about Sunday schools. They discover the weak points in their harness and camp to the enemy, who, on his part, armed at every joint, is able to observe them with indifference. They call such native teachers to their aid as the following—we quote from the report—"Mr. Colton, a native pastor, attempted a "reply, but he rambled from the point and had "to be called to order." Another missionary, an American, tells a story about the conversion of a village by himself, which exhibits a curious acquaintance with English,—for natives—when such natives enjoy the benefit of American tuition in that tongue. A convert brought out an idol, and to show how completely he had abandoned his false gods thus addressed it :—"Old fellow! We have "done with you, so you be off, and it is a "good riddance of bad rubbish."

We are very far from denying the intellect of the highest type of Indian missionary, the man who forsakes a perhaps lucrative career as medical man, or barrister, or soldier, or parson, to throw himself into the work with all his soul. Such a man would satisfy Lord Northbrook's definition of what an Indian missionary ought to be, for though he may not be a theologian, cunning of fence, his earnestness, together with a first class university education, often carries all before it and may enable him to undermine the regards of a thousand years. But we can hardly think of several of the speakers at the Bangalore Missionary Conference undermining anything, unless perhaps their own constitutions. We know that it may be urged, and with good reason, that their Gospel is one that the native understands, and that their preaching of it contents the poor, and that they are doing good in the country by weaning the idolatrous to appreciate Sunday schools; last, not least, by promoting various industries and by affording medical aid to the sick. The latter at all events represents good and noble work for which the simplest missionary, nay even the missionary who comes to India merely to gain a living, deserves great credit. But—and it will be the impression of most readers of the proceedings at Bangalore—the speakers there are not the men to set the Thames on fire, or to effect a feat so arduous as that of bringing about a religious revolution in this Empire. And, it is partly because the professions of missionaries are so incommensurate with their talents and their deeds that, the public entertains vague ideas regarding them, or forgets them, too often, altogether.

THE correspondence that has passed between Messrs. Maclean and Hyndman in the columns of the *Times* upon the "Trade of India," which we reproduce elsewhere, will be read with interest by the public in Western India. Mr. Hyndman, has recently been permitted, almost unchecked, to air his lugubrious wails anent the supposed bankruptcy of India, so that the better informed Anglo-Indian community will be pleased to notice that besides Mr. Maclean, Colonel Chesney in his article in the *Fortnightly Review* on Indian Finances, now takes the new would-be Indian economist severely to task. The correspondence above referred to may be left to stand by itself. Doubtless, by next Mail we shall receive Mr. Maclean's reply to Mr. Hyndman's last letter, which only appeared on the day the Mail left. In the meantime, of course, it will be observed that the latter quite misses the former's arguments. Mr. Maclean simply showed that India cannot be in a very bad state when, during one of the most disastrous and trying years in her history, she was able to meet from within herself, and without calling in outside aid, the drain of a calamitous famine, while at the same time she exported sufficient produce to enable her to purchase from foreign countries, some forty millions worth of merchandise, and seventeen millions of treasure. Mr. Hyndman objects to increased exports being taken as a sign of increased prosperity, arguing that such increase has been forced on her by the necessity of meeting the drain of "the tribute to England." A country's prosperity and progress is, however, generally gauged by its ability to purchase the commodities of other nations, and turning to Mr. O'Conor's Review of the Trade of British India, we find, that whereas, during the year 1853-4, India was only able to import eleven millions worth of foreign merchandise and fouranda half millions of treasure, she now supplies her wants from abroad to the extent of forty millions worth of goods, besides receiving seventeen millions of treasure in addition. The increased ability to buy shown by these figures surely does not look like "bankruptcy and diminished prosperity." ?

It is high time that the utterances of hasty reasoners like Mr. Hyndman—and Mr. Fawcett too—should be called in question. They do incalculable damage, give rise to wrong ideas as to what Englishmen and England have done for India, and what is worse still, they unnecessarily damage the financial credit of the country and so injure its borrowing powers.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 6.

THE weather has this week been again attracting to itself more attention than almost any other subject. Broken weather at Easter is no uncommon occurrence; but as Whitsuntide fell this year in June, those persons to whom holidays come "few and far between" looked forward to it with some degree of hopeful expectation. But this season even "leafy June" promises to be no exception to the uncomfortable climatic conditions of this ungenial year. The month was ushered in on Sunday by a wet and cheerless day that would have not been out of place in November; and the next day was as unfavourable a Whitsun Monday as the present generation of holiday-makers has known. A dull and showery morning was succeeded about noon by a pitiless downpour of rain which drove the forlorn crowds of pleasure-seekers who, hoping against hope, had ventured from their homes, into the dismal shelter of railway stations, or the unhealthy bars of public-houses,—to the landlords of which the day alone brought comfort. The river steamboats, which on such days are usually crowded with passengers, presented a wretched and woe-begone appearance with their crews attired in dripping tarpaulins and decks almost empty; and the tops of the omnibuses and tram-cars were also very scantily occupied. The parks and other places of out-door resort, instead of being thronged with holiday-makers, had a most melancholy appearance; and on Blackheath, Hampstead Heath, and similar places, the sodden grass, the dreary donkeys, and the downcast looks of the providers of cheap amusements made up a by-no-means cheerful spectacle. Covered places of amusement naturally fared best. Over 55,000 persons went to the Crystal Palace, 30,000 to its rival at Muswell Hill; the South Kensington and British Museums were crammed, the number of visitors to the latter being far above the average, probably owing in some degree to a new regulation by which babies are not excluded as formerly. The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall had an influx of visitors enormously in excess of the ordinary number; and although the number of persons who patronised the Zoological Gardens was not half what it has been on some former years, the lion house was so crammed that the temperature became much more suited to the natural conditions of the caged beasts than that of the external climate. Altogether the day was one which affected the comfort and pleasure of millions, and must have inflicted serious loss on many thousands. Some of its effects were seen at the police courts on the following morning, the number of charges for drunkenness being considerably larger than usual. The case of a cabman brought up at Bow Street was no doubt a typical one. He pleaded that he had been a teetotaller until Monday, "when he succumbed to temptation in consequence of the weather," and was found drunk while in charge of his horse and cab. Stern moralists blame the magistrates for being too lenient to such offenders; but, after all, such a dismal holiday as that of Monday last must be admitted to be one of those occasions when "to err is human."

Even the holidays have brought no cessation of political strife; and both Conservatives and Liberals have been applying themselves to electioneering oratory with as much diligence as if a general election had already been announced. Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and other members of the Opposition have been painting the acts of the Ministry in the blackest colours; while, on the other hand, Lord Cranbrook went down to Sheffield yesterday, and devoted an hour and 20 minutes to an endeavour to show that the Government was the best of all possible Governments, and that the manner in which they had been maligned by their Liberal opponents was truly frightful. India, whose affairs are supposed to be Lord Cranbrook's more immediate concern, he disposed of in a very few words: things had been going somewhat badly there of late, but he did not despair, the Government were putting their shoulder to the wheel, and no doubt somehow or other all would come right. These were not of course his lordship's words, but this was the purport of his remarks. He concluded by expressing his conviction that if the Ministry were defeated at a general election they would retire, carrying on their flag "Peace with Honour."

The rumours about a dissolution continue to crop up as persistently as did King Charles's head in Mr. Dick's memorial. The report that the present is likely to be the last session of the present Parliament is again revived; but Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, the Conservative whip, who has been making a speech at Manchester, says that although he knows nothing as to the probable date of a dissolution, he sees no reason why the Government should wish for one while they continue to preserve their majority undiminished. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer's declaration about the vacant seats seems to confirm the opinion that there will be no dissolution this year; but the Liberals say that it will not do to attach too much importance to this declaration, and that if the Premier, by some unforeseen stroke of good fortune—such as a speedy close of the Zulu war—saw an opportunity of appealing to the country under favourable circumstances, he would probably be glad to avail himself of it, rather than wait for a disastrous Budget next year. In any case, the Liberals are determined not to be taken unawares, and they are making preparations for the coming conflict in all directions. One of the seats they are resolved to contest is the north-eastern division of Lancashire, where, in 1874, they were beaten by only a narrow majority. Since that time they state that they have improved their position on the register; and at a large gathering held at Accrington on Saturday, it was announced that Lord Hartington had consented to receive a requisition inviting him to stand as one of the Liberal candidates. It is rumoured that if the Marquis consents to contest the division, it will be conditional on the kind of colleague chosen for him, and there are said to be still some hopes that a candidate may be obtained to whom the Knowsley interest will be given, although Lord Derby at present declines, with customary caution, to commit himself in any way. It is not without significance, however, that in this month's *Macmillan* there is an article by Mr. Wemyss Reid, editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, defending Lord Derby's policy at the Foreign Office, and more especially endeavouring to set him right with those Liberals who charge him with having contributed to the Russo-Turkish war, by his refusal to accept the Berlin memorandum. The writer asserts that he has high authority for many of his statements, and there is little doubt that that authority is Lord Derby himself. The key-note of the defence of Lord Derby's policy is that he was aware that as far back as 1873 there was an agreement between the three Emperors for the virtual partition of Turkey—that Austria was to have Bosnia and the Herzegovina; that Russia was to have Batoum, and should also get back Bessarabia; and that Germany should seek compensation elsewhere. That part of the project, therefore, has yet to develop itself. Lord Derby knew that war was resolved upon, and that no concession made by Turkey would avert it, and therefore he let things take their course and adopted a policy of strict neutrality. This explanation of his lordship's motives does not exactly square with some of his speeches and despatches, but it seems to show that he is more anxious to make his peace with the Opposition than with the party with which he has so long been connected.

There is no further news respecting the Zulu war. It is generally supposed that the despatches published just before the Mail left England last week indicate pretty plainly the reason of the Government's resolve to replace Sir Bartle Frere. In a despatch written on the 18th April, while professing his readiness strictly to carry out their instructions he strongly insists on the imperative necessity for the annexation of Zululand. "The Zulu people," he says, "must be effectually subdued, and made to feel they are subjects of the British Crown and hereafter governed as become British subjects." As this was a policy which the Government have repeatedly disclaimed, they did not, it is reported, feel at all comfortable about the High Commissioner's future proceedings, and took advantage of the "happy accident" of Sir Garnet Wolseley being in town to offer him the appointment. Another story is that the Government were "staggered" at a request made by Lord Chelmsford for three more regiments, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will have to find the money for the war, was especially disgusted at the aspect of affairs. A Cabinet Council was hastily summoned at the unusually early hour of eleven o'clock a. m., and in the evening Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment was announced in Parliament. It has been said that the Duke of Cambridge was not consulted on the matter; but this is denied, although it is believed that he was opposed to the appointment from a military point of view, because he objects to the constant employment of one officer in so many different fields of action. It is pretty well understood, however, that the work which Sir Garnet Wolseley has been sent out to do belongs chiefly to the civil side of his commission.

The Russians appear to have arranged things pretty much after their own fashion in Eastern Roumelia before giving up possession to the new Governor-General. They filled all the principal offices with adherents of their own, and Aleko Pasha himself, while professing allegiance to the Sultan, seems to be playing the Russian game. He neither wore the Turkish fez on his entrance into Phillippopolis, as he had promised the Sultan that he would do, nor had the Turkish flag hoisted; and the Bulgarian militia forgot to fire a salute in honour of the re-establishment of the Turkish power. The International Commission, meanwhile, as they are constantly coming to a deadlock, seem disposed to turn over the whole business to the new Governor; and, on the whole, there seems very little prospect of the Sultan ever regaining any real authority in the province. The new ruler of the other province which has been torn from Turkey—Bulgaria—has now concluded his round of the European Courts on the Continent, and arrives to-day at Balmoral on a visit to Queen Victoria. Of course, the arrival of a young unmarried Prince at Her Majesty's residence by her own invitation has set afloat some gossip as to his being a candidate for the hand of the Princess Beatrice—whom society seems determined to marry to some one or other—but there is probably no particle of truth in the story, for it is said that Prince Alexander is going to marry the daughter of a rich old Russian Prince of miserly habits, upon whom the Emperor is said now to be putting pressure to induce him to part with a few million roubles for the sake of securing for his daughter the honour of sharing a throne. If a story which comes from Berlin be true, Prince Bismarck has some doubts as to the security of the new throne. It is said that when he was consulted by Prince Battenberg as to whether he should accept the proffered crown, the Chancellor replied—"Certainly, by all means: it will always be a pleasant reminiscence for you." This story, however, is hardly reconcilable with another statement which comes from Berlin that Prince Bismarck is said to have expressed an opinion that the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia is merely a matter of time, unless he believes that ultimately the Greek ruler of Eastern Roumelia, Aleko Pasha, *alias* Prince Vogorides, as the Bulgarians prefer to call him, will supersede the young German Prince who is just now Queen Victoria's visitor. Perhaps this is the stake for which Prince Vogorides is playing. A rumour has indeed been in circulation that the Sultan would cede Eastern Roumelia to Bulgaria "for a pecuniary consideration to be paid by Russia." In some way or other the union of the two provinces will in all probability sooner or later be effected.

The celebration of the golden wedding of the German Emperor, about which we have heard so much for some time past, is likely to be shorn of some of its splendour. The Emperor himself has had another fall in his palace, and though he does not appear to have been much hurt, the recurrence of these signs of failing strength in a man of his age are ominous. The Czar, in consequence of the serious illness of the wife of his son, the Grand Duke Wladimin, has given up the idea of going to Berlin, and the Duchess of Edinburgh has also sent her excuses. A large number of princely personages will, however, take part in the commemoration. In France, the principal event of the week has been the invalidation by the Chamber by a large majority of the election of the veteran conspirator Blanqui for Bordeaux. It was quite understood beforehand that the Government had resolved to liberate the old Red from prison, but the question was whether he should be amnestied or pardoned—the difference between the two modes of releasing him being that if amnestied he would be eligible for re-election, but if pardoned he would be ineligible without a special act of Parliament to restore to him his civil rights. The time during which he could be amnestied expired yesterday, and his name was not included in a last batch of political offenders amnestied. It is believed, therefore, that in the course of a day or two he will be liberated on an ordinary pardon.

The death of Baron Rothschild was unexpectedly sudden, although he has been an invalid for many years. The event has called forth very general expressions of regret, for the late Baron, besides being a shrewd man of business, was of a good natured and benevolent disposition, and many useful works of charity and beneficence owed much to his support. His eldest son, Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, M.P. for Aylesbury, now becomes head of the celebrated firm. It is not expected, however, that the title of Baron will be any longer used. Another of the late Baron's sons, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, was the "Mr. Acton" in whose name Sir Bevys, the winner of the Derby, was entered for that race. It now appears, however, that the horse really belonged to the Baron himself, and it has consequently been struck out of the list of starters for [illegible] next.

## NARRATIVE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KANARA.

LEAVING Chunderguti in the [illegible] of the 7th May, His Excellency and party recrossed the Mysore frontier, and halted for the night at Banvasi, where stands a ruined fort. The portion of Mysore seen in this short visit was less densely wooded than the neighbouring British territory, but had more land under cultivation.

At Banvasi, so great was the crowd of people which met the Governor near the Varda river, that the whole population of the place must have turned out in honour of the occasion. On arriving at the halting place, His Excellency held a sort of darbar, and conversed for some time with those present. Here, there is a famous temple said to have been built upwards of four thousand years ago. It is contained within a quadrangular court; opposite the doorway, as you enter, stands a large monolith cut somewhat in the shape of an obelisk. To the left is a chamber containing the phallic emblem, and one of those large stone bedsteads which are frequently found at or near the above object of Lingayet adoration. The tablet forming the bed bears an inscription in Kanarese. The principal shrine is situated in the centre of the quadrangle, and has two or three priests with their acolytes constantly in its service. An enormous granite monolith, fashioned in the shape of a bull, confronts the emblem of Lingayet divinity, and is supposed to represent this sacred animal in worshipful contemplation of the object before him. In a shed outside the gateway stands a Juggernauth car of immense proportions, but which has happily been allowed to fall into desuetude. Its weight is sufficient to crush even a horse to death if drawn over him, so that the human sacrificial victims who perished by this means, must have died instantaneously.

His Excellency, having inspected the temple, visited the schools. In that for boys a solitary girl was found; and on inquiry it was elicited that this poor child, being the daughter of a class despised by the others, was not allowed to enter the girls' school, and was therefore receiving instruction with the boys.

His Excellency and party then left Banvasi, and returned to Sirsi. This was on the morning of the 8th. On the afternoon of that day, the Governor and party went on to Sunda and slept there that night. The road from Sirsi, and all the way on to Yellapur, has no attempt at proper alignment, rising over hill and sinking into valley, without deviation. It is, nevertheless, for a country thoroughfare, very good, being suitable even for carriages; and the fine scenery on either side makes it a pleasant line of march. Numerous very fine trees are to be seen along it. On arriving at Sunda His Excellency walked to that portion of the old fortifications of this place, which contains a Lingayet shrine with the emblem of the faith in quintuple, and an immense sacred bedstead of stone, the entablature of which is one foot thick and 14 feet square; and not far from this a *matam* of stately trabiate construction.

Sunda is said once to have covered an area of 48 miles in circumference, and to have been protected by three lines of fortification. On one of the bastions not yet quite levelled to the ground, there is an old piece of ordnance, a breech loader, the breech fitting on by a screw arrangement. After dinner the usual musical entertainment was provided by the local officials. One of the dancing girls performed what is known as the *puggree* dance, executing it with a grace and effect at once quiet and pleasing. Professional musicians and trained dancers go about the country at this time of the year, with a view to employment at feasts and weddings, which are always common in the spring.

On the 9th, starting at dawn and changing horses at Munchikerry, the party reached Yellapur by noon. Here, were the Hon. Colonel Anderson, Colonel Peyton and Mr. Hart, who had parted company with the Governor at Ankola, Hither also Mr. Elphinstone, Collector of Dharwar; Messrs. Williaume and Fletcher, of the Revenue Survey; Mr. Todd, Assistant Collector; Mr. Macpherson, Superintendent of Police; and Mr. Woodrow, of the Forest Department, had come to meet the Governor. At Munchikerry, the patels who had been summoned thither to meet the Governor on being asked, after His Excellency's departure, whether their interview was satisfactory, remarked that the *sirkar* was very affable, but that, on the whole, they were disappointed, as it had been the custom in these parts, from time immemorial, that whenever a great man visited the district, some boon was conferred on it, whereas this gubernatorial visit as yet gave no promise of any remission of their fiscal burdens.

This they said, though aware that their district had never suffered from drought or famine, having instead been benefited by these misfortunes occurring in other parts of the Presidency, as the circumstance of scarcity elsewhere increased the demand for, and enhanced the prices of, their never-failing agricultural products. Their expectations, therefore, were founded on the principle of the marauders' ditty,

"Let them take who have the power,
And let them keep who can."

In the afternoon, His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Peyton, visited the saw mills at Kunigherry, 4½ miles from Yellapur. On the morning of the 10th, the Governor, escorted by Colonel Peyton and Mr. Macpherson, rode to the Arbile Ghat and examined the proposed route for the railway, which was to pass here from Hubli to Karwar. In the afternoon he examined the children of the Yallapur schools, and then set out with Mr. Macdonald, Colonel Peyton, and Mr. Waters, to Bhetkop, near Bisgode, in the neighbouring teak forest. The encampment was reached by dusk. It was situated on an isthmus of ground connecting two more elevated eminences, and flanked by fine ravines, the slopes of which give growth to teak and other trees of proportions as stately as can be seen anywhere. On the morning of the 11th, the party descended to the Kalanaddi, striking that stream some distance above Kudra. Here, the Governor stayed a couple of hours, sketching some of the magnificent Holy Matee and other trees which grow in abundance on the banks of this river. Crossing the Kalinadi and crowning the Ghoond heights by the Tamangee Ghat, the party halted for a few minutes at the village of Chikund to inspect a fine betel-nut garden; and resuming the march, reached the destination for the day at 3-30 p.m. Breakfast was now served, and discussed with that pleasurable avidity which is only born of a long fast and much physical exertion.

The Tamangee Ghat is very steep, and its ascent having been accomplished when it was scorched by the rays of a meridian sun, the heat experienced under such circumstances well merited the term *terrific* which a member of the party applied to it. An old Brahmin, who acted in the capacity of guide, quite broke down with the heat and the exertion called forth in the ascent, and then remarked panting, that he could not understand why the *sircar* took so much trouble and exposed himself to so much fatigue, when instead—being the head of the administration—he might do just as he liked, and might bask in gubernatorial luxury and ease. The Brahmin was not altogether without sympathy in this sentiment.

Breakfast despatched, the party walked through the jungle as far as the two celebrated teak trees known as Ram and Luximee, the distance there and back being about three miles; and His Excellency managed to make a sketch of these two veterans of the forest before nightfall.

On the 12th, the Governor and Colonel Peyton spent most of the day in the forest near the Ghoond timber slip. This slip was intended for sliding the timber from the height above down to the banks of the Kalanaddi, immediately beneath, and thus save the cost of transporting the wood by a detour. But it was found that the velocity acquired by the logs in descent was so great as to shiver and split the timber before it reached the bottom.

Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Waters spent the day in the jungles between Ghoond and Awoorli, in the hope of falling in with bison, but failed. A panther, however, was seen for a moment, but managed to escape. About noon of this day the sky began to lower, and about 4 p.m. it became completely overcast. Shortly afterwards, following a brief period of thunder and lightning, rain fell in torrents, accompanied at first with hail. Meanwhile the temperature lowered and became quite bracing, raising one's spirits immensely, coming as it did after intense sultriness of atmosphere during the previous part of the day.

The night was spent at Awoorli. Here the party were to have occupied *mandwas* which had been erected for the purpose, but these offering no hindrance to rain entering anywhere within, the mahalkari whom Mr. Macdonald had entrusted with the arrangement for the transport of baggage, &c, and who rendered invaluable services throughout the journey in Kanara, set to work with a number of villagers, and thatched over the roof of a cowshed with rice straw, making it perfectly impervious to the wet; and covering the floor with a depth of the same material made the pen quite a comfortable place of shelter, by the time the Governor and Colonel Peyton arrived, which, however, was not before they had been thoroughly drenched. Under the circumstances, all felt as happy in this cattle pen as if they were in the best hostelry in Europe; for it must be remembered that comfort is a relative term.

On the 13th the [illegible] to Supa, where, before retiring to the travellers' bungalow, His Excellency inspected the dispensary, being accompanied thither by the local subordinate native officials. Here the two streams known respectively as the black water and the white, unite to form the Kalanaddi; and the junction being overlooked by the Rest-house, a pleasing picture always meets the eye of the traveller. In the centre of the sheet of water, formed by the confluence of the two streams, stands a minute islet, on which there is a phallic emblem of large dimensions, surmounted by an umbel-shaped cupola, supported on four slender wooden pillars: the superstructure is always removed when the islet is on the eve of being submerged, the emblem alone remaining.

Mr. Oliver, of the Customs Department, who was then on duty at Supa, waited on the Governor and gave an account of his stewardship. This gentleman had the difficult task assigned him of preventing salt being smuggled into Goanese territory. He was sanguine, however, that the preventive measures in force would soon reduce to a minimum the loss of revenue consequent on contrabandism.

After dinner, the Governor held a sort of reception outside the travellers' bungalow, and examined the school children. Early next morning he started for Unmode, taking the road thither over the Tinae Ghat, which runs through a wealth of forest, than which there can be none finer in the world. The scenery visible from this ghat was composed of rolling wreaths of waving foliage upon which the eye seemed never tired to rest with delight, both on the right hand and on the left.

Unmode, beyond being a large salt depôt, possesses no point of interest other than the lovely richness of its surrounding scenery; and thus blending, however, the apparently incongruous elements of poetry and prose.

On the 16th a devious route was followed, and a march of toil, not unmixed with pleasure, accomplished. Starting at dawn, the Governor and party struck into the forest and penetrated to the foot of the Dhursing hill, which bold eminence rises, by a series of grand gradations, to a height of 3,600 feet above the level of the sea. The path midway up marks the boundary between British and Portuguese territory, the latter being easily distinguishable by the extensive tracts which have been denuded of forest for the purpose of cultivation.

Dismounting at the commencement of the aclivity, the party walked up to the summit, making an ascent of 2,000 feet without stopping except for a couple of minutes when the Goanese frontier was arrived at. The pace was slow but unintermitting, and the ascent was thus accomplished in a comparatively short space of time. For mountaineering, there is nothing more conducive to comfort under the necessary circumstance of hard bodily exertion, than light and loose nether garments, strong boots, a sun hat of considerable calibre, and a coat which in no way embarrasses respiration, and which should therefore not press upon the person in the least.

Standing on the summit of Dhursing, the view circumscribed by the horizon comprises part of Goa, Belgaum, and Kanara. Here a good many forest fires were observed in the surrounding jungles. It appears that a certain class of people are allowed to cut grass among the trees on a fee of service, this being something in the way of conservancy; but it is found that the people so employed seize every opportunity of setting on fire such spots as are likely to yield good grass afterwards, hence the frequency of forest bonfires. Hitherto the forest staff, having such enormous stretches of country individually to supervise, have been unable to check the evil. But now that forest conservancy has become as much the business of administrative officers and their subordinates as any other portion of their duties, it is hoped that this mischievous breach of contract on the part of the graziers will soon become too dangerous to be attempted. Towards the Belgaum frontier also, that mode of cultivation called *coomri* prevails to an extent which is considered undesirable. It consists in pricking a slope, which has previously been denuded of its forest by burning, with an implement resembling a pickaxe, and then, without further tillage, sowing it with a kind of millet called *nautchni*. A fairly good crop is thus raised with little trouble; and next year another area of forest slope is similarly dealt with. The obvious and pernicious outcome of this slovenly mode of husbandry is, that it gradually lays whole stretches of hill side bare, and the soil not then having the binding influence of forest or brushwood, is washed away by the monsoon rain till nothing but the uncovered rock is left. And as Government has allotted lands in the valleys and level meadows for plough cultivation, which, though entailing more labour, produces a much better crop than can be obtained by *coomri*, it cannot even be said that the latter is a necessary evil. As the people, however, seem to have become indissolubly wedded to this mode of procuring a livelihood, the suggestion made by Colonel Peyton is worthy of consideration. He proposes to permit the prosecution of *coomri*, in common with the extension of teak plantation; averring that, by proper care, the young teak saplings would not only be uninjured but benefited by the combination; as the loosening of the soil would favour their growth, whilst the teak tree, having but scanty foliage, would not deprive the growing millet crop of the light and air necessary to its maturation.

The jungles around Dhursing are said to abound with big game of sorts. On the march thither from Unmode, frequent traces of bears were observed, chiefly in the vicinity of jack trees, the fruit of which is greatly sought after by these animals. Tigers also are not unseldom met with in the neighbourhood; and when attacked on solitary and unfrequented heights like Dhursing are far readier to turn on their pursuers than when hunted near the habitations of man.

Dhursing was occupied by a rebel chief, who took the field with five hundred followers in 1858, and who then carried on a predatory career for some time. To apprize him of the approach of the troops he posted sentinels up in the branches of the trees along the foot of the hill, wherever he considered it possible for an enemy to gain access to his retreat; and with these he had constant communication so as to be ready for all emergencies.

On descending the hill, Mr. Macdonald having now conducted the Governor to the frontier of his collectorate, took leave of His Excellency and returned to Unmode. His Excellency, with Colonel Peyton and Mr. Waters, then proceeded to Hemergee and stayed the night there.

### ITINERARY OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KANARA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 29th, | Karwar to Kudra and back | 40 | miles. |
| ,, 30th, | Karwar to Gudhallie, then on to Bellikerry | 24 | ,, |
| May 1st, | Bellikerry to Ulsoor Ghat and Ankola, thence on to Gokurn | 27 | ,, |
| ,, 2nd, | Gokurn to Katgal via Kumta | 19 | ,, |
| ,, 3rd, | Katgal to the Yan Rocks | 12 | ,, |
| ,, 4th, | Yan to Devamonie | 13 | ,, |
| ,, 5th, | Devamonie to Sirsi via Samhand | 22 | ,, |
| ,, 6th, | Sirsi to Tiagli | 11 | ,, |
| ,, 7th, | Tiagli to Banvasi via Chundergutti | 23 | ,, |
| ,, 8th, | Banvasi to Soona via Sirsi | 26 | ,, |
| ,, 9th, | Soonda to Yellapur via Munchikri | 23 | ,, |
| ,, 10th, | Yellapur to Bhetkop | 11 | ,, |
| ,, 11th, | Bhetkop to Ghanoo | 16 | ,, |
| ,, 12th, | Ghanoo to Awoorli via the timber slip | 18 | ,, |
| ,, 13th, | Awoorli to Supa | 16 | ,, |
| ,, 14th, | Supa to Unmode | 25 | ,, |
| ,, 15th, | Unmode to Hemergee via Dhursing | 22 | ,, |
| | Total | 347 | ,, |

This is simply the distance as travelled between the points mentioned, and does not include the many miles of walking into the interior of forest, which would increase the average by four or five miles per diem.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JUNE 25, 5 P.M.

Price of silver 51⅝d. Firm.

The weekly Council drafts were sold to-day at 1s. 7⅝d.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

## LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the city or province of Kandahar during last week.

Sartip Mir Mahomed Khan has arrived in Naozad, a district of Zamindavar, where the people were collecting to resist him, till quieted by Sirdar Gul Muhamed Khan, from Girishk. The other Furrah refugees are believed to be still there.

A gang of robbers have been prowling about the cantonment latterly, and on Monday morning they robbed and murdered a camel driver close to his lines.

It is reported that Sirdar Mahomed Tabir Khan, son of Mahomed Sharif Khan, is on his way from Kabul to take up the Government of Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

No caravan from Herat has arrived during the past fortnight, and there is no news from there or Seistan. The road, however, is believed to be safe throughout.

The health of the troops is fairly good, no signs of cholera existing here, though one case is reported from Chiltan.

Major Campbell arrived on Saturday, having completed the survey of Barghana, the route of which he reports favourably.

The harvest is nearly gathered in; and the crops are exceptionally good, though sowing is less than usual. Wheat is selling at fourteen seers, and barley at 24 per Rupee.

According to news from Peshawur dated the 25th, all the troops have left Daka. The 29th Native Infantry are at Lundi Khana, and the 45th Sikhs with the Mountain Battery have reached Lundi Kotal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

## IMMEDIATE ACTION THREATENED.

CAIRO, JUNE 25.

**The Great Powers have notified to the Khedive, that unless he abdicates immediately he will be dethroned without further delay in favour of Halim Pasha.**

## THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Colonel Evelyn Wood and Commissary General Strickland have been appointed Knights Commanders of the Bath, whilst Colonel Pearson has been appointed Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Ronald Thomson is the new British Minister at Teheran in succession to Mr. Taylour Thompson.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The s. s. Bokhara, with the outward English Mails of the 13th instant, left here to-day for Bombay at 10 a. m.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 24.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore left for Bombay the day before yesterday.

SUEZ, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5½ |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-9 |
| 8¼ lbs. do. | 6-9 |
| 40s. Mule Twist | 0-9½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 77½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 83½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 97⅞ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 116½ |
| Bar Silver | 51⅝ |

About £175,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Elgin.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 25, 2-30 P. M.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Aden arrived.

MADRAS, JUNE 25, 7-10 P. M.

Hongkong 25th, Manilla mails from Amoy Friday and Hongkong Saturday afternoon.

## WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 25.

CARWAR, 5-10 p.m.—Weather wet and stormy; wind S. W. 6 to 9; thermometer 80; barometer 29·836. Fall of rain 3 inches 34 cents.

MANGALORE (24th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E. S.W. Fall of rain 3 inch 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. strong; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 5 inches 75 cents.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | | 1s. 7⅛d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 8 1-16d. to ⅛. | " |
| Credits, | 3 " " | 1s. 8⅛d. | " |
| Documents, | 3 " " | 1s. 8 3-16d. | " |
| France | 3 " " | 2·12. | |

## THE MONSOON.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| June. | Colaba. In. cnt. | Fort. In. cnt. | Byculla. In. cnt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total previously registered | 13 42 | 15 30 | 15 99 |
| 24 Tuesday | 3 73 | ...... | ...... |
| 25 Wednesday | ..... | 4 60 | 5 34 |
| Total | 17 15 | 19 90 | 21 33 |
| Fall up to 25th June 1878 | 10 47 | 13 28 | 14 28 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Dr. Waters, and Captain Frith, aide-de-camp, arrived at Bombay by the Poona Mail train yesterday forenoon. Among those present at the Bori Bandar station to receive His Excellency were Brigadier-General Aitchison, Captain Cooke-Collis, Mr. Grant, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Jacomb, Collector of Bombay; Mr. Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, E. Moses, E. S. Shellim, S. Solomon, Vanayek Gungadhur Shastree, and a few other gentlemen. Sir Richard drove from the station to the Secretariat, where he will stay during his visit; and the land battery fired a salute of seventeen guns to announce his return to Bombay. After the ceremony of unveiling the Prince of Wales' Statue has been performed His Excellency will return to Ganesh Khind.

WITH the very first burst of the monsoon the roof of the new High Court buildings has proved a subject of general complaint on the part of those officers who occupy the topmost rooms. The offices of the Commissioner for taking Accounts, the Equity Registrar, of his Assistant, of the Commissioners for taking Affidavits, the Government Pleader, &c., and the rooms occupied by the Court-keeper, are leaking all over. It is a pity such should be the case in a building which has cost over seventeen lakhs of rupees; and it is a pity, too, that for the want of a few hundred rupees more, the inconveniences and insufficient accommodation, arising from the awkward fixtures in the several courts, should be allowed to continue. Now that Sir Richard Temple is again in Bombay, His Excellency might be reminded of the visit which, at the Byculla Club dinner to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, he expressed his intention of making to the new law courts in company of the Chief Justice. If His Excellency carried his intention into effect, he would see with his own eyes at what a trifling additional cost the desired improvements in the division courts could be made, which have now been indefinitely postponed on the plea of financial depression.

THE Khoja Law Commission presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Melvill, held another meeting at the High Court yesterday; but the proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

IT will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere that the Khamgaon State Railway will be closed on the 1st July until further notice. A lorry service is to be organised for the conveyance of passengers and goods between Jalamb and Khamgaon.

A TELEGRAM from the Political Resident, Aden, to the Government Secretary, Marine Department, Bombay, dated 20th June, states that the steamship Thessaly was wrecked on Azala Reef, Perim, on the night of the 17th. No lives were lost. On Tuesday the Dagmar left Aden to render assistance.

THE *Pioneer* says the obstructions offered to trade by the municipal imposts at Bombay itself, exist in a ten-fold degree in the other towns of that Presidency, and call for speedy redress by an amendment of the district municipal bill. It is almost incredible that such a state of things as is described by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should exist under a Government which professes to be developing the trade and opening up the resources of the country.

THE letter of Mr. Corbyn, late business agent Great World Circus, which appears in another column, on the subject of the medal episode, shows pretty clearly, we think, that Lord Lytton had nothing whatever to do with the affair; and that the association of His Excellency's name with the presentation has its foundation only in Lord Beresford's thoughtlessness and Mr. Corbyn's presumption.

THE *Pioneer* has learnt by telegram that the jirga of the Alaiwal tribe on the Hazara frontier has come in to Abottabad to hear the demands of Government. Owing, however, to the difficulty of coercing them, the attitude of the jirga is not such as to lead the authorities to anticipate a speedy and amicable settlement. Nor has the jirga brought with it the Hindus carried off, without which it would be hardly dignified for the authorities to attempt negotiations.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the 68th Regiment has returned to Mian Mir from its cholera camps. The 11th Bengal Cavalry will remain in cantonment at Nowshera for the present season. Colonel Harcourt, R. A., has proceeded from Mian Mir to Simla for duty on the Defence Committee. From the date of Sir Sam Browne taking command at Lahore, Brigadier-General Murray reverts to the Multan Brigade, and Brigadier-General McMaster returns to his own Presidency.

AT the last moment it has been decided to march the Cavalry and Artillery of the Punjab Chiefs' Contingents from Jhelum. The railway officials had, at considerable inconvenience, collected carriage for their transport.

THE latest reports from Kashmere regarding the import of grain by the contractors are not very re-assuring, says the *Pioneer*. So late as the 16th instant, it was officially reported that something short of 6,000 maunds had been imported into the valley by Seth Ram Rattan, while Mr. Russell had not succeeded, through no fault of his own, in getting more than 20,000 maunds into Kashmere. Both contractors have experienced the very greatest difficulty in procuring carriage; but some 4,000 animals and over a thousand coolies have just been supplied to Mr. Russell, and more are expected, so that probably, before the end of the present month, a very considerable quantity of grain will reach the starving inhabitants. The date on which the contracts were to terminate has already expired, but as the necessity of importing food-grain is still quite as urgent as ever, and will be for the next two or three months, till the ripening of the kharif, there is every probability that the contracts will be prolonged. The reports from Dr. Ross, who has been on a long tour in the valley, and Mr. Henvey, about the mortality, are frightful; while the ravages of cholera are on the increase, particularly in the town of Srinagar itself, within two marches of which His Highness the Maharaja has halted. Mr. Fanshawe, C.S., on political duty with Mr. Henvey, has gone to Baramulla to press on the grain import from that direction.

ONE of the *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondents with the Kurrum column says that General Roberts and his Staff were expected to return to Peiwar last Monday, after which they were to make Shalizan their head-quarters. General Cobbe, commanding the second Brigade, is to establish his head-quarters there also. Meanwhile, the new cantonments at Shalizan, including the new fort, new road, and soldiers' huts, are gradually being constructed by the 23rd Pioneers—a magnificent body of men.

AFGHAN disarmament is no doubt a desirable measure, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, but in a country where every man is his own policeman, judge, and executioner, it would hardly be prudent unless it were universal. It may be replied that it would answer in those portions of Afghanistan which are more immediately under British supervision: but what of the relations between the "assigned" Afghans, and their countrymen beyond the line of British influences? On the other hand, the prospect of a disarmament brought about by the conjoint action of the English and Afghan Governments is almost too remote to be contemplated—though yet it has been asserted, by competent observers, that under a firm and vigorous policy, it would be no more difficult to disarm the Afghans than it was to disarm the Sikhs. Moreover, as regards the Kuram Valley, at any rate, there is evidence that many of its inhabitants would gladly, if they could, settle down quietly to the industrial and commercial pursuits for which they show a real aptitude. Our true policy in Afghanistan is so to avoid collisions with the tribes, and interference with their ways, as to accustom them to our presence there. If, therefore, General Roberts carries out his rumoured intention of an experimental disarmament of certain villagers in his neighbourhood, it is to be hoped that the measure may not be enforced more severely than is necessary. Some of these villagers amuse themselves at nights by firing shots at the General's camp: but they do not seem to have done any harm. A disarmament might alarm the whole country side: whereas, in time, the shooters may grow tired of their random practice, and give it up of their own accord.

MR. M'PHERSON, the special correspondent of the *Standard*, while on his way to Mandalay inspected the Burmese fort Menhla, and thus relates, in his own terse and amusing style, the following adventure:—"On the whole, I concluded that Menhla could offer no serious resistance to the passage of our troops if we chose to move them up the river. Indulging in this reflection while proceeding back to the steamer, I was suddenly douched with cold water, and at the same time my ears were saluted by shouts of laughter. Looking round, I found half a dozen sturdy dames pursuing me with large bamboo squirts, one of which dexteriously discharged about a quart of water in my face. Men, women, and children around were enjoying the fun immensely. I remembered then that this was the Burmese water festival, when every Burman considers it his duty to show goodwill to all men by splashing water on them. Knowing, therefore, that my assailants in drenching me were actuated by the best intentions I laughed, too, out of respect for Burmese customs; but as this was evidently considered a token that I rather liked being wetted, the ladies refilling their squirts, and sundry imps emerging from their bamboo huts with jars of water, I took to my heels and developed an agility which was highly distressing in such hot weather. I was pursued to the steamer, but sustained no injury that an immediate change of clothing would not remove." Mr. M'Pherson is now in Egypt, acting there also for the *Standard*.

"*Rara avis in Mhow est, nigroque simillima cycno!*" And I can confidently assert that no other such specimen has ever before been met with, writes a correspondent. This specimen was originally procured, I believe, from Portugal, or, more probably, from its Goanese dependency. Its age is said to be 35 years, having been hatched in 1844; at any rate, before that date nothing certain is known of the bird. It has been handed over to the Public Works Department, and placed in a suitable house. Its habits are very curious, exhibiting a great objection to smoking, and is altogether a bird that stands on its dignity. It is taken out daily for exercise, and is even permitted to prowl about old and new buildings, and is really very amusing, being in the habit of standing (as geese sometimes do) on one leg, and, as a casual observer remarked, seemingly studying architecture. I believe Government grants a very good allowance for its maintenance; and it is to be hoped that, in the threatened large reductions of P. W. Departments, some provision will be made for a really good specimen of the *feathered* tribe. We have several other curious specimens of feathered and furred bipeds in Mhow, which I shall be happy to describe at some future time.

THERE seems to be some misunderstanding in the public mind regarding the system on which the canteens of the Bengal army are conducted. In the Madras Presidency a free canteen, *i. e.*, a canteen in which the sober soldier can obtain as much beer as he likes, has been for some time the rule. The price of beer is raised under this system to four annas a quart, to protect the State from increased loss by increased consumption. The price of rum has also been raised to two annas, and is only issued in half drams, so there is no longer, under this system, any "*issue*" of rum. It can be obtained at any reasonable hour the soldier wishes, and thus the old temptation to drink "the allowance" is lessened. This system is being introduced gradually into all regiments and batteries in Bengal and Bombay, as they arrive in India, and may also be adopted by commanding officers, whose men are under the old rules, should they so desire; as a matter of fact many have so adopted the new system.

REGARDING the proposed reforms in the laws relating to soucars' claims against Deccan ryots the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—

It may be hoped that the natural indignation roused against the fraudulent practices and the high interest exacted by the money-lenders of the Deccan will not blind the Government to the valuable services rendered by these men throughout India or lead to enactments that will altogether cripple their business. The soucar, banian, or shroff is really a necessary member of the Hindu community, and his action as banker is most beneficial. In the old times, when grain was hoarded far more than it is to-day, these men frequently became the means of averting famine from whole villages by buying up the surplus food of a good year and holding it for a time of scarcity. They still perform a similar function; but, owing to the causes set forth at length in the report of the Deccan Riots Commission, fraud and the exaction of excessive interest have been rendered far too easy by the action of our civil courts. The honest soucar, so far from being the ryot's enemy, is his best friend, and, in the event of loss by famine, enables him to start afresh with some chance of success. If, as now seems intended, the old Hindu systems of dealing with indebtedness are resorted to, and at the same time the extreme rigidity of taxation is relaxed in those districts where it has been shown that it produces a bad effect, we may hope that by degrees the ryots will free themselves from debt by their own exertions. That they take the earliest opportunity of doing this when they are given the opening by a succession of good seasons, or by such a lucky chance as the rise in the price of cotton, has been clearly shown in this very province of Bombay. The increasing indebtedness of the cultivating class throughout India arises from a deeper cause than the mere action of the soucar, whether honest or fraudulent. This, however, is all the more reason that reforms in the legal process for recovery of loans should be such as will not prejudicially check the work of the soucar while affording relief to the ryots.

A REPORT of the death of General Garibaldi was current in Paris lately, which, we are glad to see, has since been contradicted from Rome.

WE see it stated in the London Society journals that Colonel E. S. Burnaby will retire from the command of the Grenadier Guards towards the end of the present year, in fact when he becomes a general officer. Colonel Napier Stuart will be his successor.

THE *Agence Russe*, a semi-official journal, states that in consequence of the representation made by the British Government the meeting of the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople upon the question of the rectification of the Greek frontier will not have the character of a Conference, but merely of a consultation between the Ambassadors.

THE state of matters in Russia still continues most uncomfortable. According to a Moscow telegram, the police make domiciliary visits every two or three days. They enter each house between midnight and three o'clock in the morning, and compel all the lodgers to get up and show passports or permits to dwell in the city. Persons unable to fulfil these requirements are imprisoned or expelled. At Charkoff, the police has been increased by 350 men, and watch is kept day and night. The same is the case in almost all the provincial towns, so that it may be said that one half of Russia is in arms watching the other half.

ONE effect of the "scenes" which have recently occurred in the French Chamber has been to revive the proposal that the President of the German Parliament should be invested with larger disciplinary power over members. This proposal was put forward at the beginning of the session in the shape of a bill, popularly known as the "Gagging Bill." That measure meeting with an amount of opposition which it appeared hopeless to contend against, it was quietly shelved for a time. Upon the resignation of the late Liberal president and the appointment of his Conservative successor feelers were thrown out with a view to ascertaining if the feeling of the House had grown more favourable, but the response made does not appear to have been encouraging. Now it is said that unless the President's disciplinary powers are considerably enlarged, scenes like those recently enacted at Versailles are likely to be repeated at Berlin.

IT might have been thought that the heavenly bodies had been doing their worst this year to make human beings uncomfortable. But we are now solemnly warned by a seer writing to an English provincial journal that there are far worse things in store for the world during 1881. He bases this prediction on a variety of concurrent facts, or what he considers to be such. To begin with, "over a hundred and fifty authors have agreed that the final and great prophecy of Daniel will be fulfilled in 1881." Next, there is a prediction inscribed on the Great Pyramid, which Professor Pizzi Smythe is said to have interpreted as foretelling "a most critical period in the world's history" for the year after next. But these rather vague foreshadowings would not be of so much consequence were it not for the alarming fact that four of the principal planets, Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn, and Neptune, will be simultaneously "in perihelion" at that date, an untoward circumstance that has not happened for 2,000 years. It is well known—at least, our seer says so—that the perihelion of even a single great planet brings more or less woe to the earth in the shape of pestilence; and what, therefore, may we not expect when a quartette of the very largest are arrayed against us at one time. The terrible consequences can only be surmised from what happened in the sixth and sixteenth centuries, when but three out of the four named planets were coincident in perihelion. On both occasions dreadful pestilences ravaged the earth, and it therefore stands to reason that the addition of another planet to the hostile band will produce still more awful results to mankind.

THE indefatigable Professor Monier Williams is hard at work organising his proposed Indian Institute for the University of Oxford in which he fills the Boden Chair of Sanskrit. From his latest circular we learn that the scheme is intended to contain a combination of college, club, library, and museum, devoted to the use of persons interested in the natural history of India, together with its industries, commerce, &c., and the social and religious life of its inhabitants. It "will be a centre of inquiry, instruction, union, and intercourse for all engaged in Indian studies. It will assist in drawing together the selected Indian probationers who are now required to reside at a university, . . . . . and will afford opportunities to Englishmen and natives of India for better acquaintance and more sympathy with one another." It is added that the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Leopold have graciously accorded their support and sympathy to the project; while many distinguished persons at home and in this country have also joined. The subscription list, a portion of which we print elsewhere, will show the principal names; the total hitherto received exceeds £13,000; but this by no means inconsiderable sum is found to be insufficient for the success of the undertaking. Further contributions, to the extent of, say, £7,000, are invited, as is likewise assistance in the shape of books and manuscripts, and any other Indian objects of interest. Money gifts may be paid to the credit of Professor Monier Williams, D. C.L., at any branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation, to be placed to the account of the Fund. When a sufficient sum has been received, the university has promised to give a site for the building and to appoint a staff of teachers. Contributions in kind will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. The *Pioneer* says a meeting is to be held at Allahabad for the purpose of forming a central committee to collect subscriptions in these provinces and to otherwise aid Professor Monier Williams in his undertaking.

THE inventive genius of the Americans is equal to any emergency, and it has not been outstripped by the recent remarkable epidemic of body snatching. Brigandage in the East holds living men in bondage for a ransom, but in the West it steals the dead, and only gives them back to the grave when the relatives will pay for them. After considerable research and many experiments, a gentleman in Cincinnati, says the *Daily News*, has perfected an instrument which he confidently recommends to the attention of families as an effectual preventive of this new brigandage. By the way of making the working of the apparatus quite clear he has called in the aid of the artist, and circulates with his list of prices a striking illustration of his invention in operation. The scene is a graveyard. On the left is the sectional view of a grave affording a glimpse of a body enclosed in a coffin. Two wires, presumably electric, are attached to the bottom of the coffin and touch the body. In the event of any adventurous persons disturbing the corpse, the wires ring an alarm bell and affect an indicator, which are shown on the right of the picture. The advertisement mentions that the indicator and alarm bell may be stationed at the residence of the sexton, or other person in charge of the cemetery, or they may be placed anywhere else, so that an attempt to tamper in any way with a body is instantly telegraphed to those whose duty it is to protect the dead after burial. The whole apparatus costs only ten shillings, and it is not unreasonably urged that if this invention had been earlier hit upon, and had been in use in connection with the costly mausoleum of the late Mr. Stewart, a public scandal and much private sorrow would have been averted. There is no remark in the advertisement pointing to its use to the historian a hundred years hence. But, as indicating a remarkable condition of affairs in portions of the United States which should render such an invention possible, the body-indicator has uses beyond the ingenious purpose for which it was originally designed.

## THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE.

THE guests who have been invited to witness the ceremony of unveiling the Prince of Wales Statue, to be performed by H. E. Sir Richard Temple this evening, will be accomodated under the portico in front of the Municipal Office and the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, where seats will be provided for upwards of 800 people. By means of an arrangement of ropes and pulleys, the Governor will be enabled to unveil the statue from under the shelter of the portico. It is to be hoped that the weather will prove favourable. After the continuous heavy rain of yesterday, we may entertain the hope of its being fine this evening.

## DISAFFECTION IN POONA.

WE extract the following from a private letter addressed to a gentleman in Bombay by a very old resident of Poona:—

In reply to your question I think that the position the *Gazette* has all along taken up with reference to the share the Brahmins have had in the late lawlessness is quite the right one. It is well known that there are correspondents in Poona who are able to say some very telling things against the weak, loose, and shuffling arguments of the *Times of India*. But it was important that as little from Poona as possible should reach the *Gazette*, and when we remember that letters have to pass through the hands of "educated Brahmins" we need hardly ask what became of a letter addressed as one of mine was "to the printer and publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*." I have myself no doubt at all that it was intercepted in the Poona Post Office, and has long ere this been the subject of unpleasant study to the Sarvajanick Sabha in particular and to the Brahmins who have made all the late trouble in general. This incident fully bears out what I see copied in the *Guardian* from the *Gazette* with reference to having all our public offices filled with Brahmins. We are in a "mess" truly. The Brahmins really do fill all our public offices, they have access to all Government correspondence, we are dependent upon them for any translation they choose to give us of what is said by the Maratha Press of which we had a marked instance the other day, and they are in our Post Offices, familiar with our correspondence, and intercepting those portions of it that does not please them. We are getting into a Brahmin net, or rather we are in; and our only safety consists in breaking the strands of the net before they are made too strong. Among the old residents of Poona, and I may also add the native bazaar people, there seems to be an unanimity of opinion that the Brahmins of Poona are the sole instigators of both the plundering in the districts and the incendiarism in the city; and this opinion is held strongest by just those persons who are clearly in the best positions for knowing the most of Brahmin sayings and doings; though for that matter the Brahmins themselves are not particularly reticent to Europeans in subordinate positions, for we cannot exchange a few words of conversation with any of them without getting sedition from their lips. For example, a European said to a Brahmin in a jocular way the other day, "Well, when are you Brahmins going to overturn the Government and cut our throats?" Did he repudiate any such intentions? Not a bit. Putting on an air of dejection, he replied—"I fear not for many years yet. The Brahmins are too much swayed by self-interest and are not true to each other." Again, an official in a public office asked his Brahmin assistant the other day, "Why did you destroy that beautiful Bhoodwar Palace?" "We did it," he replied, "to force Government to do something to better our condition." The class of Brahmins specially referred to as seditious are chiefly the poorer section of those who have received an English education, men without hereditary property, educated at the expense of the country, who look to Government for employment and have not got it, or having it, are not in positions equal to their merits—that is, according to their own estimate of their merits. This class is truly and fully represented by the chief actors in the late pillage and burnings—the clerk of 17 years' service in the Finance Office, Wasoodew Bulwunt Phadke, the youth not yet up to the status of a clerk, Krishna, who set fire to the book office, and the "respectable man" (according to the *Times*) his father. These and the fellows who wrote the threatening letters to the various Government officers, which were all written in good school English and all posted in Poona. We have here an illustration of the mad folly of the Government spending large sums of money (that might be much better spent in developing "industries") in inundating the country with fresh batches of educated men year by year, for whom it is absolutely impossible in the present state of things to find suitable employment, and who are therefore ready-made rebels against things as they are, and ready to join any revolutionary movement that promises to better their condition. I wonder the authorities cannot see that the mercantile classes are loyal. The rajas, princes and sirdars are all loyal; so is the agricultural class (the dacoits lying wounded in the Sassoon Hospital are *well fed*, sturdy chaps and distinctly say they have no grievance, but went out in obedience to the orders of their muccadums or leading men); the army is loyal. The only disloyal class are those educated in our English schools, who, having found out that the "conciliation policy" was the rule, and that every act of disaffection brings a fresh concession, are disaffected accordingly and agitate after all fashions—proper and improper—and they have the game in their hands. The result of the late disturbances will be to bring out an order to give the natives a larger share in the administration of the Government—which will of course fall to these very agitators—since no native that has not passed through a Government school can obtain a Government appointment in the higher grades. You know all about the Sarvajanick Sabha. It was formed about eight years ago, its objects being as stated by itself—to afford to the people "facilities for knowing the real intentions and objects of the Government"—that is, the "intentions and objects" it suits the Sarvajanick to say the Government have, and next to afford the people "adequate means for securing their rights," as if some special organization was needed to secure right and justice for the people from the British Government. This society boasts of already representing 18,000 people and hopes soon to have many more to represent it. There is a section in Poona of Brahmins who have bound themselves by a vow never to purchase or use any article of British produce, and Wasoodew Bulwunt Phadke was one of these, and those who knew him in the Finance Office say he religiously kept his vow. By the bye, where is Phadke? Some people in Poona, think he is sheltered by his friends. If he were hiding in some out-of-the-way village, surely some folks loyal to Government and more loyal to their own interests would have ere this earned the Rs. 3,000 offered for him. If he had a gang of armed men round him (sufficient to protect him from capture by a few determined villagers or others who wanted money), then it would be a body of armed men sufficiently large to draw notice and which must necessarily be kept in constant rapid motion to avoid being surrounded by the police, but we don't hear of Phadke at all just now.

## BOMBAY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"In the meantime I enjoy, after my own fashion, my income, my carriages, (mark the word carriages, not carriage. He has positively carriages to enjoy) and my house (he has only one house, poor man) on Malabar Hill." Deary me. He actually lives right in our midst and goes "moderately into society," is "frequently a guest at balls and parties without taking any active part in them" (of course not), and is "not unobservant." I can see him. One of the stand-abouts; stiff carriage; hands behind his back; hasn't courage to say boo to a goose, and can never look a woman in the eye. An utterly selfish idiot, and a bad man. No good man, no *man*, would ever air such nasty ideas in print. Pray, Mr. "Malabar Hill," what *is* "the game I see played in society of the present day, more particularly the hands held by young married women." Something dreadful in your eyes? No, not in your eyes; but in your thoughts you *detestable* man. I know you, and have met you on more than one occasion. Do you know, Sir, you can never enter a room where there are ladies but you are detected? We poor women have a fine instinct for creatures of your sort. If you were labelled "dangerous" we wouldn't be more on our guard. Not that you are in the least bit dangerous. You never need lay *this* flattering unction to your soul. You deserve to have your ears boxed. You don't wish to have a "cut in." What a refined gentlemanly way of speaking—savours of cards, B and S, and tobacco. You will never have a "cut in." Never fear. You are not fit for it. We all know that now and then creatures of your stamp are admitted into society. Goodness knows, you may be a man of "position"—save the mark. But nobody cares for you. How *dare* you malign our sex. Have you forgotten you ever had or may now have a mother? There, I've done with you. Will go now and wash my hands. One cannot touch pitch without being defiled. Edward says my face is flushed. Well, it may be, I feel so provoked, I was going to say, sorry for you. But I'm not one bit sorry for you. Enjoy after "my own fashion, my income, my carriages, and my house on Malabar Hill." Who cares? One thing, you will never be loved by any woman. Never. The Children's Hour for you, you miserable wretch. *You* never will

"Hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet."

Good bye, Malabar Hill. You are not worth the powder, yet I don't care to think that your vile aspersions pass without comment by at least one young married woman in Bombay.

June 24. ELIZA.

## THE LOST WATER-BOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent L. O. F. P. seems deeply interested in the pilots and their punishment. I am astonished to think that he did not dare to question the Port Trust Committee direct on that subject. I was always under the impression the water-boat was owned solely by the Port Trust. This leads one to imagine that L. O. F. P. was a shareholder, or perhaps a relation of the gentleman who unfortunately grounded the barque Henriette. I presume the Port Trust Committee will in due time satisfy him as to what has been done to Mr. Peters. I consider this a weak and injurious method of gaining information for those concerned. UMPIRE.

## BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st June 1879. Open, 444 Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 44,224 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 78,148 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 387 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,23,759 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in June 1878. Open 444 Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 43,824 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 69,524 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 436 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 3,018 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,16,802 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase Rs. | 6,957 | 0 | 0 |

# BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 11 a. m. to-day on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Poona Regatta will take place at Poona in the beginning of September.

MR. AMMAM is appointed as Acting Consul for the German Empire and the Netherlands at Kurrachee.

WE hear that Mr. Heerjee Ardasir Dady, who is a candidate at the next Municipal election of the Fort Ward, was unanimously elected a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, at a meeting held on Tuesday last at Mazgaon Castle of the Parsi Justices of the Peace. Mr. Heerjee was proposed by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia.

WE are requested to state that Mr. A. Menist, the well known oculist optician of Amsterdam and London, will shortly arrive in Bombay on his professional visit.

A VAGRANT.—Alfred Hycoob, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE Acting Commissioner in Sind has determined to prohibit for this year the annual large fair of Lal Shahbaz, which is held at Sehwan, in the Kurrachee district on the 8th August, owing to the prevalence of cholera in many parts of Sind.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Lalloo Dalcha, a shopkeeper on the Falkland Road and a retail dealer in miscellaneous articles, was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. W. Webb for having in his possession two false weights, without any reasonable excuse.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Ali Raza, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb upon seven separate charges of theft of property belonging to different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months, rigorous imprisonment.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.—A Hindu, named Gungaram Jairam and Gayabai, woman, were yesterday each fined Rs. 100, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for keeping under wrongful restraint a Hindu girl named Paroo.

FATAL FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chinch Bandar on view of the body of a Hindu lad, name unknown. Deceased's body was found lying in a quarry hole at the foot of Nowrojee Hill, and his skull was found to be fractured. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from Nowrojee Hill."

SUSPICION OF THEFT.—A noted character, named Ramchunder Bapoojee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was fined Rs. 60, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COLONEL G. J. MELLISS, B. S. C., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Account Branch; and Mr J. Hopkins, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, now officiating as Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct, says the *Gazette of India*, that the Railway from Indore to Neemuch, hitherto called "the Neemuch State Railway," shall in future be styled "the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway."

ESCAPE OF THREE CONVICTS AND A WARDER.—Three convicts made their escape from the Yerroda Jail in company with a warder some time last week in broad daylight one of the convicts has been traced and apprehended. And the rest are "wanted."—*Poona Observer.*

THEFT IN A TRAIN.—It was reported at Poona last night that Rs. 2,125 had been taken from the person of a traveller somewhere between Dhond and Poona, while proceeding in the up-train from the former station. The police are on the track, and we hope to hear that the money has been found. It was in Government notes.—*Deccan Herald.*

INSPECTION AT POONA.—The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Brigadier General Brooke, A. G. A., Lieut.-Col. Holberton, A. A. G., R. A., Brigadier General Burrows, Q. M. G., Lt-Col. W. Justice, Military Secretary, Captain Barrow, A. D. C., made an inspection of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry in the vicinity of their lines yesterday morning. His Excellency was received on the ground by Major General Primrose, C. S. I., Commanding P. D. A., accompanied by the divisional staff. The regiment received His Excellency in line, and after the usual salute marched past in squadrons, and a second time by sections. A few manœuvres were then executed under the orders of Colonel Sykes, after which the regiment returned to their lines. After parade His Excellency visited the horse lines Infirmary, the Hospital and school. The strength of the regiment on parade was:—7 British officers, 15 native officers, 28 N. C. officers, 265 rank and file and 308 horses.—*Id.*

ANOTHER POLICE SEARCH.—We hear that the police, from some information received in regard to communications with the dacoits, have searched the house of Mr. Bulwunt Ramchunder Nathu, and that nothing was found in the house. Outside the backdoor there is a garden, and somewhere in the garden there was found a letter with post marks upon it. The greatest secrecy is maintained in regard to the letter, but time will unfound its contents. The police have a very difficult duty to perform and much sympathy should be felt for them. But we think that unless information is authenticated, they should only keep an eye on the place indicated in the anonymous letter, and see if any suspicious circumstances occur before they search the house. These anonymous writers would like to get the Government officers into bad odour—they would like nothing better—they seem bent on mischief.—*Id.*

## A CASTE SQUABBLE.

AN illustration of the manner in which Indian Magistrates' time is often wasted in consequence of the pleasing way some natives have of attempting to avenge a private grievance by getting up charges against those who offend them was afforded by a case tried by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court yesterday. The parties are both members of the Daivadnya caste, in which some dissension has arisen of late about the adoption of a child by the widow of Mr. Venayekrao Sunkersett. The plaintiff, Balkrishna Dinanath, a gatekeeper at the Custom House, charged the defendant, Abba Ramsett, a goldsmith, with using threatening and abusive language towards him with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The allegation was that the defendant went to the plaintiff's office and asked to see a document relating to some caste matter, and being annoyed at the plaintiff's reply that he knew nothing about the paper, applied a disgusting epithet to Balkrishna's mother, and threatened that if he met him in the street he would break his legs. The evidence called in support of the plaint, consisting of the statements of Balkrishna himself and two sepoys employed under him, was of a glaringly unsatisfactory character. At the close of the complainant's case, Mr. Craigie, who appeared for the defence, said he did not think it would be necessary for him to address the Court, unless his Worship wished to hear him.

The Magistrate did not think it necessary to trouble Mr. Craigie, and in deciding the case, he said—Judging from the manner in which the complainant gave his evidence and from the statements he made in the witness box, he was satisfied that he was disingenuous throughout; and his principal reason for saying so was that the complainant seemed to ignore the fact of the faction which existed amongst the members of his community. That was a fact which was known all over the town—if not amongst other people, it certainly was known amongst all Hindus; and when the complainant had the barefacedness to say there was no dispute, no difference of opinion on the subject of the adoption of a boy by the widow of Mr. Venayekrao Sunkersett, his Worship must say he made that statement in total disregard to truth. He must have firmly made up his mind not to speak the truth when he gave that answer, and not only gave it, but repeated and confirmed it. When a member of this caste of Hindus had the audacity to make such a statement, after full thought, in a Court of Justice, after being affirmed, he did not deserve to be believed. His witnesses, the two sepoys, were his immediate subordinates and must be treated as interested witnesses. It was not very difficult for three persons to put their heads together and say "we will state that we heard a certain man use a certain word on a certain occasion." But what his Worship was guided by principally in deciding the case was the improbability of the story related by the complainant. It was improbable that because complainant told him he knew nothing about a paper which he had inquired about, therefore the defendant—whom the complainant admitted to be one of the most respectable members of his caste—would abuse him in the vilest way. There was not a worse word in the vocabulary of Marathi abusives than the word the defendant was said to have used. It was highly improbable, too, that if the word had been used by the defendant, the complainant would have sat quiet like an old woman in his chair, as he was said to have done. That there was no disturbance was a strong reason for concluding that the complainant's story was untrue.

The case was dismissed.

Mr. Craigie asked if his Worship would make an order for the plaintiff to pay his client's costs.

The Magistrate—I think in the interests of this community I shall not give the costs. I want to see them Coalesce.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th June 1879.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·608 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·7 |
| Dew Point | 77·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·903 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10) | 7·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 84·8 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 77·8 |
| General Direction of Wind | SSE, SSW, S, SSW, SW, WSW, SW |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours—From midnight to midnight | 486 |
| Fall of Rain | 3·73 |
| Total fall during the month | 11·89 |
| Do. year | 17·15 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th June. | 0·38 |

## SUPPOSED FLAW IN THE NOMINATION OF MR. NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA.

WE hear that a serious difficulty has arisen with regard to the nomination of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia as a candidate for the Fort Ward at the ensuing Municipal election. It seems the Municipal Commissioner has obtained counsel's opinion that a person who has elected to vote in a certain ward at the general election cannot vote in any other ward save the one which he has selected until the next general election, while section 9 of the Municipal Act distinctly lays down no vote shall be received on behalf of a candidate, who has not been proposed by a person entitled to vote at the said election. It seems that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who has proposed Mr. Nowrojee, voted in the Girgaon ward at the last general election, and as a proposer must be entitled to vote at the said election, which Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, owing to his having chosen the Girgaon ward at the last election, is disqualified under these circumstances.

## THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were—Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Douglas, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Chairman called attention to an important oversight of his own chiefly and of the other members of the Council with him, in the Council's review of the Municipal Commissioner's Report adopted at the last meeting. It was his impression at the time that the proper time to comment on the working of the various departments of the Municipality was when the Budget was submitted, but he had found since that the proper time was when they reviewed the Commissioner's Report. If the Council approved, he would propose that the following paragraph should be added to their review, viz:—"The heads of the executive departments of the Municipality have remained unchanged throughout the past year. The Town Council desire to express their entire satisfaction with Mr. Grant's financial administration, and with the unwearied and constant attention which he has continued to give to the important and multifarious duties of his office. The heads of departments under the Commissioner have at all times afforded the Council the benefit of their advice, and the Council believe that every department is in a state of high efficiency as testified by the Commissioner. The Secretary of the Council has discharged his duties with his usual ability and zeal, leaving nothing to be desired."

It was agreed that the addition proposed by the Chairman should be made.

GOVERNMENT AND THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A Government resolution, No. 1511 of the 14th June was read, stating that in future the Victoria Gardens are not to be used for public entertainments similar to those proposed by Mr. Anderson, without the special sanction of Government. The communication ran as follows:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1879.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay of 22nd May—Acknowledging receipt of Government letter No. 1,309 of the same date; intimating that the agreement entered into with Mr. Anderson was for two fêtes, one to be held on 24th and the other on 31st idem, as will be seen from the subjoined extract from the Town Council's proceeding referred to by His Excellency the Governor in his telegram to his address; and stating that he presumes the permission accorded in the above Government letter will apply to the second entertainment as well as to the first:—"The Chairman read an application made to the Commissioner by Mr. George Anderson yesterday, asking for the use of the Victoria Gardens on the evenings of the 24th and 31st instant, for the purpose of giving two public entertainments. * * * It was resolved that the application be granted on the payment of Rs. 100 per night."

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner of 3rd June—Intimating in continuation of his letter of 22nd May that Mr. Anderson does not require the use of the Victoria Gardens for a second fête stating that he regret that Government should suppose that the use of the Garden was allowed to that gentleman in opposition to their declared wishes; and pointing out that the correspondence which took place in 1877 had reference to the establishment of a permanent café and restaurant there and not to occassional entertainments, several of which have been allowed since and without objection on the part of Government.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Grant may be informed that permission to use the Victoria Gardens for purposes similar to that desired by Mr. Anderson is not to be granted in future without the special sanction of Government. His explanation in the present case is accepted.

Rao Saheb Mandlik asked under what rules His Excellency the Governor in Council took the management of the Victoria Gardens out of the hands of the Town Council.

The Commissioner—I think it is in this way. The lease under which the gardens were handed over states that they must not be "alienated" without the permission of Government.

The Rao Saheb—Alienation for one night. Well, I think we had better ask the opinion of counsel whether we have any right in the gardens, for this is what it comes to, if Government assume the management of the gardens, we could not have a town band there without sanction.

Mr. Kirkham proposed that the discussion on this subject be deferred till the next meeting, and that in the meantime the deed under which the Victoria Gardens were made over to the Municipality be printed and circulated to members of the Town Council and Corporation.

Mr. Kirkham added that there were various projects for improving the use to the public of the Victoria Gardens, and it was desirable that they should be acquainted with the terms on which the Gardens were held by the Municipality. The other day a scientific gentleman asked him if it would be possible to have a botanical garden there, and he could not say because he was not acquainted with the terms under which the gardens were held.

The Rao Saheb—Until the point is settled, I don't think we should be justified in spending a shilling on the gardens as the property of the Municipality. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Kirkham—It is evident that Government think they have a complete right over the gardens. We may be told we can't keep bears, or that we may keep bears, but not lions. (Laughter).

The motion was seconded by Rao Saheb Mandlik, and carried.

THE RECLAIMED FLATS.

Sanction was given to a contract with Poonja Muccajee for right to cultivate the Municipal reclaimed ground on Tardeo Flats from 1st May last to 30th April 1879, on payment of Rs. 5,700.

The Commissioner stated that the total revenue from the whole of the reclaimed Flats this year was Rs. 11,500 as compared to Rs. 5,300 last year.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

The following notice was read:—

"Bombay, 24th June 1879.

H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council, I will ask the Commissioner to inform the Council whether lands let out by their owners on lease are assessed separately for revenue purposes; and if not, I will move—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to assess separately for the purposes of Municipal revenue all lands let out by their owners on lease.

(Sd.) MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE."

## MEETING OF CREDITORS OF THE ALBERT MILLS AND ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the creditors of these companies, now in liquidation, was held on Tuesday afternoon at the office of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, the official liquidator, to consider a proposal for the immediate withdrawal of the companies from liquidation on payment to the creditors of ten annas in the rupee in full discharge of their claims.

Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, solicitors to the official liquidator, in addressing the creditors, said they had been called together to consider a proposal for withdrawing the companies from liquidation. Certain of the larger shareholders had offered to lend two lakhs of rupees on the mortgage of the mills; and it was proposed to pay the two lakhs to the creditors. If the mill was now put up to auction sale, it would probably realize about a lakh of rupees, a little more or less; for it was one of the oldest and one of the most useless mills in Bombay. The object the large shareholders had in offering to make the loan was to withdraw the mills from liquidation, to save further cost, and to escape payment of an anticipated call; they had no other object. The claims sent in against the Albert Mills amounted to Rs. 1,90,000; those against the Albert Manufacturing Company amounted to Rs. 83,000; and other claims probably belonging to the Albert Mills, but which they were unable to distinguish at present, amounted to Rs. 63,000; making the total debts Rs. 3,36,000. Out of this might be deducted improper claims to the amount of Rs. 16,000, which would leave the total debts at Rs. 3,20,000. Of this sum Rs. 35,000 were due to decree-holders, and Rs. 2,85,000 to unsecured creditors. Now, the liquidator had in his hand about Rs. 25,000, which, with the two lakhs offered as a loan, would come to Rs. 2,25,000. Rs. 35,000 must go to the decree-holders and Rs. 8,000 for the costs of the liquidation, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,82,000 to be divided among creditors to the value of Rs. 2,85,000. That would produce more than ten annas in the rupee. If they did not withdraw from the liquidation, it would be the liquidator's duty to sell the mills, which would bring in about a lakh of rupees, which, with the money in the hands of the liquidator, would come to about Rs. 1,25,000. There was a call payable by the contributories of the Albert Mills, but not of the Albert Manufacturing Company, the creditors of latter could not participate in the call. Doubts had been raised as to the legality of making the call although Mr. Gilbert's own opinion was that it could be made. But even assuming that it could be made, he must tell them that it would involve them in a large amount of litigation. It would produce if paid in full Rs. 1,20,000, and then again there was a likelihood of large sums having to be spent in litigation. It was difficult to forecast the delay in and the cost of realizing the calls. Mr. Gilbert's own opinion was that, if the creditors accepted the offer of ten annas in the rupee they would get two annas more, and they would get their money in about two months. The official liquidator was also of opinion that it was advisable to accept the offer. He strongly supported it.

A Bhattia creditor.—The Albert Manufacturing Company was never formed. There is a case in the High Court about it.

Mr. Gilbert said no legal deed of transfer was executed; but the possession of the premises and the assets were handed over to the Albert Mills; and there would in consequence be a greater amount of litigation if they did not withdraw from the liquidation.

A Parsi creditor.—Better make a call, and we will buy the property for a lakh and a half.

Mr. Gilbert.—You must send in a letter making that offer. It is no use a creditor getting up to say that here. We have invited offers and the liquidator has done his best to obtain offers but all in vain.

A Bhattia.—Put up the mills to auction sale. We will accept whatever comes to our lot.

Mr. Thakurdas, solicitor for creditors to the amount of Rs. 80,000, said the proposal appeared to most of the creditors to be entirely one-sided—made more in the interest of the shareholders than that of the creditors. (States the reasons urged in support of the proposal.) They were told that it was some of the shareholders who made the offer of two lakhs of rupees. The statement that the value of the property was one lakh, and yet that the shareholders offered a loan of two lakhs, was something that appeared at first sight to be preposterous. It was something repugnant to their notions of the usual course of commercial business. If the value of the property was only a lakh, he did not think any person would come forward to advance two lakhs for it.

Mr. Gilbert said they were shareholders who were interested in the property and persons alleged to be liable to a call.

Mr. Thakurdas asked why they did not wait to bid at the sale; they might then get the property for a lakh. At the first blush, the offer appeared to be a surprising one, and was in itself sufficient to create a suspicion in the minds of the creditors. The liquidator had about Rs. 25,000 in his hands; and there was a call, which Mr. Gilbert thought could be enforced, and which the liquidator could make at any time he pleased. They would see that they had something like Rs. 2,40,000 even if the property realized only a lakh,—namely, Rs. 1,20,000, the price of the mills and the money in hand, and Rs. 1,20,000 for calls.

Mr. Gilbert.—When do you expect to get the money?

Mr. Thakurdas said if proper steps had been taken by the liquidator, the money should have come to the creditors long ago.

Mr. Gilbert.—A list of contributories must first be settled and the mill sold.

Mr. Thakurdas said there were about 300 shareholders; and if properly set about, the calls could be recovered in about three months. He thought the enforcement of the calls and the arrangements for the sale of the property could proceed at the same time. If the mills sold at a proper price, there was a chance of the creditors getting their money in full.

Mr. Jackson.—Why don't they make an offer in writing to buy the mills?

Mr. Thakurdas.—The sale has never been properly advertised. Not one offer was invited. The proposition that the mills would realize only a lakh does not seem to be well-founded. It is simply an oral statement—where are the reasons for saying that the property which some months ago was worth six lakhs of rupees, would fetch only a lakh? Upon these grounds I protest against the proposal just made.

A Parsi and other creditors for about Rs. 23,000 joined in the protest.

Mr. Gilbert briefly replied. They could not go before the Court with this opposition; but he would say with regard to a misleading remark made by Mr. Thakurdas that the offer of two lakhs was made by shareholders;—they were creditors also, who hoped to save everything by the offer they made. Mr. Gilbert might also say that there never was a liquidation in which the liquidator had taken more trouble. There were many difficulties in connection with making a call which were overlooked by those who opposed the present proposal. The liquidator represented all parties; and he must now do his duty by selling the mills.

Mr. Jackson.—I have done my utmost endeavours in your interest. Don't blame me if you don't get ten annas in the rupee in future, and don't say I never offered it.

The meeting then separated.

## MR. MACLEAN AND MR. HYNDMAN ON THE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE following correspondence is published in the *Times*:—

SIR,—Mr. Hyndman asserts that the sum of "20 millions a year, for which no commercial return is made, leaves India as the result of our rule." I should like to pin him down to the proof of this assertion. Let me, in the first place, caution your readers against putting implicit faith in figures professing to show the excess of exports from India over imports into that country for a series of years. Mr. Hyndman says that this excess would be even greater than it appears to be on the face of the returns, "if due allowance were made for profits in the valuation of the exports." Well, I had occasion once to study closely the trade returns for the years of the American war, 1861-66, and I found that the cotton exports in particular had been systematically and largely overvalued. Much more care, however, is now taken at the Indian custom-houses to obtain accurate valuations, and the statistics of recent years are fairly trustworthy. But admit, for the sake of argument, that English rule has since 1857 cost India 20 millions a year of tribute money, does it follow that India, exhausted by these payments, is now on the brink of national bankruptcy? Where are the proofs that India cannot bear easily what Mr. Hyndman, in declamatory vein, calls "an exhausting and ruinous drain of possible capital?" Where in modern India do we see land going out of cultivation, population declining, cities falling into decay, trade and industry languishing for the want of capital and enterprise? We know that India has constantly fed and clothed a growing population and accumulated imports of treasure at the average rate of 12 millions a year during the long period in which, by the supposition, she has been wasting away under the corroding influence of foreign rule; and, just when she ought to have at last justified the forebodings of her too anxious friends by perishing miserably, she perversely insists on making a greater show of prosperity than ever. Paradoxical as it may seem, the famine of 1877-78 afforded the most conclusive proofs that could be desired of the vast internal resources of India. Of the many millions of money spent on the relief of distress in Madras and Bombay, hardly a pound was paid away out of India. The country sufficed unto itself. Many causes have been assigned for the loss of life that occurred during the famine, but it has never been alleged that a deficient supply of food within the limits of India was one of them. It is quite true that southern and western India endured terrible suffering, and I think that Bombay has been harshly and unjustly treated in having her salt duties increased and a trades' licence tax imposed upon her, besides being called upon to pay the arrears of land revenue not collected in the famine year, after having distinguished herself by her extremely economical distribution of famine relief. But what Bombay and Madras lost, Bengal gained by the high prices of agricultural produce, and the country at large was not impoverished. This is evident from the prosperity of the foreign trade in the year 1877-78. "The gross trade was the largest ever known, excepting during the cotton famine which arose out of the American Civil War. It amounted to 126½ millions sterling, and what is especially noticeable about it is that the imports of merchandise and treasure only fell short of the exports by £8,604,000. If to this sum be added £4,280,000, the net amount borrowed in England in 1877-78, and £1,637,310 for reduction of balance in the Home Treasury, we get a total of just 14½ millions as the loss of capital, actual or prospective, to India in the worst year she has passed through within the memory of this generation. But Mr. Hyndman is not staggered by the amazing phenomenon of a country on the brink of ruin yielding food enough to keep its people alive and at the same time keeping up a most flourishing produce trade with foreign countries. The net imports of gold and silver into India in 1877-78, after payment of all foreign obligations, amounted to £15,142,000; yet it is contended that a country which absorbs so much wealth in a year of famine is bankrupt. The cardinal mistake Mr. Hyndman makes is in failing to see that what he and his friends style "India's tribute to England," though absolutely larger, is, relatively to India's resources, very much smaller than it was 30 or 40 years ago. To use a phrase Lord Beaconsfield has made classical, it is now a mere "flea-bite" to India. Thus, for instance, in 1840 India sent abroad merchandise valued at 12·60 millions sterling, and the net excess of exports was 5·39 millions, or about 43 per cent. In 1877-78 the value of the merchandise exported had risen to 65·21 millions, or more than five times the amount of the trade of 1840, and the net excess of exports was, as we have seen, 14·50 millions, or, say 22 per cent. Obviously, the loss of this percentage on an enormously increased volume of trade cannot be seriously felt by India. Mr. Hyndman has, I may be permitted to say, the haziest conceptions of the real agricultural wealth of India. In his letter to you he gravely compares the Indian land revenue, which some economists maintain to be not a tax but a portion of the rent of the land, with "the whole of the rent of England." Apparently he is under the impression that the whole of the rent of India is just 20 millions sterling, instead of possibly ten times that amount.

It is not surprising that home charges should, after all, be slightly felt by India, for they represent a great deal of good work done for the benefit of that country. No statement could well be more inaccurate or misleading than that which describes the remittances made to England by the Government of India as so much money taken from India for which no commercial return is made. I believe that the use of capital is generally regarded as a fair commercial return for a moderate interest paid. Skilled labour again, enterprise, organization, business-like capacity, ships of war, and generally a knowledge of the art of war and peace, and the strength to apply them successfully, are most valuable factors of national prosperity. These elements of wealth and greatness are supplied to India by England, and if no estimate of what they are worth can be found set down in the Custom-house tables, this fact only shows that statistics of trade afford an incomplete view of the real relations between England and her great dependency. In point of fact, no money is taken by Englishmen from India for which some return is not made. Take, for instance, the home charges for 1877-78, amounting to £14,048,350. Of this sum £2,492,282 is interest payable on the debt accumulated for the most part by India in building up for herself a secure and just government. Had India been independent she would certainly have still borrowed this money in England, only she would have paid for it a higher rate of interest. Then we have £4,635,491 included in the home charges as interest on the capital of the guaranteed railways. In the appendix to Sir John Strachey's financial statement for this year is a table showing the true financial results to the revenues of India of the guarantee of interest on the capital of the railway companies. From it I find that in 1877-78 the railways yielded a total revenue of £6,661,654, while the total expenditure, including interest at 5 per cent., was £6,267,798, leaving a balance in favour of the State of £393,856. Yet an exceedingly profitable investment of this kind, the indirect advantages of which to India are, moreover, simply incalculable, is stigmatized as part of the system whereby the foreign rulers of India drain that country of her capital. Is Mr. Hyndman aware that English capital and labour have built the railways of at least half the world, and would have built the Indian railways, even if India had not been subjected to English rule? And has he never taken the trouble to compare the results achieved in India where the railway capital has been honestly spent and the lines are well looked after, with what has been accomplished by independent Asiatic Governments or even by some European States? Another large head of expenditure in the home account is the "Army," which cost £4,281,250 in 1877-78, but which includes, besides recruiting depots for the British garrison of India, guns and ammunition and military stores of all kinds which India would, in any case, buy more cheaply in England than she could manufacture them for herself. I have thus accounted for 11½ out of 14 millions without discovering any portion of it for which India gets no return. The remainder consists of the cost of administration in

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England, superannuation and furlough allowances, and miscellaneous expenses; and the amount is not large in itself, and still represents service of one kind or another render-d to India. Where, then, is the groundwork of Mr. Hyndman's terrible accusations?

The most mischievous result of such writings as Mr. Hyndman's is to produce in the public mind an exaggerated opinion of the cost of English agency in administering the government of India. Hence the deplorable determination of the Secretary of State to reduce expenditure on productive public works which he still maintains to be essential to the advancement of India, and the still more alarming announcement of an intention to substitute natives for Europeans in the majority of administrative appointments in India. You, Sir, have spoken of the gravity of the latter change and warned the Government not to proceed with it too hastily, and, for my own part, I am puzzled to understand how a Viceroy who declares that he cannot spare a single soldier from the British garrison of India, and thus admits that he cannot rely on the loyalty of the native population, nevertheless believes he can safely intrust to native agency the virtual control of the civil administration. I am far from saying that the changed conditions of life in India for Anglo-Indian officials do not render a revision of salaries, especially in the higher appointments, just and necessary; but to effect a sweeping substitution of natives for Europeans would be merely attempting to effect a financial saving by rushing on political ruin.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

London, May 29. J. M. MACLEAN.

Sir,—The matter dealt with in Mr. J. M. Maclean's letter in *The Times* of this morning is of such importance to England and India that I venture again to ask you for a little space in order that I may put forward what seem to me to be the facts. One of the greatest difficulties in dealing with the present condition of India is to find official statements and statistics which all are ready to accept as trustworthy. Mr. Maclean says he should like to pin me down to the proof of the assertion that "twenty millions a year, for which no commercial return is made, leaves India as the result of our rule." It will be far more satisfactory, I think, Sir, that I should in this case give the definite official record of fact as laid down by the present Finance Minister of India. I quoted almost literally from his financial statement for 1877-78. Sir John Strachey says:—

"There is a special feature in the economic conditions of India. . . . the fact that her connexion with England and the financial results of that connection compel her to send to Europe every year about £20,000,000 sterling worth of her products, without receiving in return any direct commercial equivalent. It is this excess of exports over imports, which in the language of the economists, is described as tribute."

These remarks have since been reproduced by the Finance Minister himself on two or three occasions in England and in India; they have never been challenged that I know of, and Sir John Strachey has built upon them an argument for pursuing a distinct course of policy. I calculate the economical drain thus acknowledged by the highest financial authority at more than £20,000,000; but it is enough to take this sum as representing the truth. What evidence have we, then, asks Mr. Maclean, that this drain produces any bad effect upon India? According to him, none at all; far otherwise, in fact. The great famines of 1877 "afforded the most conclusive proofs that could be desired"—I am quoting textually—"of the vast internal resources of India;" "the country sufficed unto itself;" "what Bombay and Madras lost Bengal gained by the high prices of agricultural produce, and the country at large was not impoverished;" and so forth. Now, Sir, let me for one moment ask your readers to look at what this means. There is but too good reason to believe that in the famines in Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces—whence grain was exported to a most dangerous extent—no fewer than 6,000,000 people, or over 3 per cent. of the entire population under our rule, died of actual starvation. In Mysore alone, which is governed on the most approved European principles, Mr. Edward Stanhope tells us that from 700,000 to 1,100,000 human beings out of a total of 5,000,000 are reckoned to have perished. Yet, as Lord Lytton himself has pointed out, the means of communication in the afflicted provinces were exceptionally good, and the famine cost the Government £13,000,000, the greater part of which was expended in the endeavour to save life. Surely that reads very little like general prosperity. How can raised prices in Bengal compensate for the want of food, the loss of hundreds of thousands of agricultural cattle, and millions of human lives in Madras and Bombay? I might as well contend that if all the cattle in Yorkshire died of rinderpest, thereby enhancing the value of sound beasts in Cheshire, therefore England at large is not injured. Moreover, at this very time news from all parts of India shows that the pressure is very severe upon the agricultural population. There is famine again in the Deccan, sharp scarcity in portions of Oude and the North-West Provinces, great poverty in Southern Madras, while even from Bengal and the Punjab come rumours of want and suffering. Surely this has but little resemblance to the prosperity which gladdens the heart of Mr. Maclean. If this is wealth, what is poverty? Of course, no one would be so silly as to argue that the drain of £20,000,000 produces all this misfortune. Droughts and floods do their share, but their effect is gravely aggravated by this forced export of agricultural produce in good years and bad years alike. What Mr. Maclean does not seem to understand is that the export produce trade on which he congratulates himself is in great part not a voluntary export in any sense. It goes out of the country to meet this "tribute"—"an unpleasant topic," indeed, as Sir John Strachey once called it. But Mr. Maclean goes on:—

"In 1840 India sent abroad merchandise valued at 1260 millions sterling, and the net excess of exports was 5·39 millions, or about 43 per cent. In 1877-78 the value of the merchandise exported had risen to 65·21 millions, or more than five times the amount of the trade of 1840, and the net excess of exports was 14·50 millions, or, say, 22 per cent."

The figures are improperly calculated here. The excess in 1840 should be £7,000,000 at least, and in 1877-78 £24,000,000 at least, omitting in each instance to credit the profit on imports. But taking Mr. Maclean's figures as he has put them, it is obvious that he has totally mistaken what he has to prove. This is not an increase of trade, but an increase of produce—that is to say, in order that the £14,500,000 which he (wrongly) puts as the drain in 1877-78 should bear the same— to say nothing of a less—proportion to the wealth of India as £5,390,000 in 1840, he must prove that the produce of all India has increased fully two times and a-half in reference to the population. No attempt whatever is made to do this, and the trade argument by itself is an utter fallacy. I say, Sir, and every year that passes does but show more forcibly the correctness of the statement, that India cannot afford to send out of the country, no matter for what purpose, more than the whole net land revenue of the country, which is itself more than half the total net income of India, without any "direct commercial equivalent." To continue to do this is to insure a most terrible economical catastrophe.

I do not argue, of course, that all this £20,000,000 thus paid away to foreigners is sheer waste, but it should not be forgotten that the position of India is quite exceptional. Independent countries, when they find that the payment of interest on the railroads we have built for them constitutes too heavy a charge, simply do not pay it. India has no such option. Thus, £30,000,000 sterling was paid on account of interest on the guaranteed railways which had never been earned. That money is, at any rate, a dead loss of possible capital to India, and if she had it now it would be worth to her at the very least £3,000,000 a year. Nearly all these payments come out of the soil of India, and railways, it should be borne in mind, do not necessarily increase the amount of agricultural produce—they only render it more available at a distance. The interest on the capital, however, has to be paid to foreigners mainly out of this agricultural produce, whether increased or not. Such, Sir, are some of the points which it seems to me Mr. Maclean and others quite overlook. India has scarcely any capital to develope her "boundless resources," and yet we drain away the little she has.

With regard to the employment of natives, I welcome this on economical grounds, though I have always seen that it must be a gradual process. But anything which tends to lessen this fatal drain for pensions and interest is a great gain. Your correspondent Mr. Rogers says that it would be no economy to employ natives instead of Europeans if both were paid alike. He forgets that by employing natives both savings and pensions are kept in the country, instead of being drained away to England.

But I have already trespassed, Sir, too much upon your courtesy, and only my deep conviction that the continuance of that policy which is now happily meeting with a check must have proved fatal impels me to try and show how necessary the change was.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 3. H. M. HYNDMAN.

P.S.—Mr. Maclean puts the agricultural rent of India at £200,000,000. That is surely an oversight.

## RUSSIA AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

["TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, June 2.

In the news received within the last few days from Eastern Roumelia it is easy to detect the hand of Russia once more at work endeavouring to undermine the Treaty of Berlin. For a short time it was possible to believe that the Czar's protestations and promises were made with some intention of acting up to them, and that the Eastern Question was about to be shelved, for a few years at all events. The Imperial proclamations to the Bulgari[illegible] the Principality and of Eastern Roumelia, to[illegible]ns of departure of the Russian Army of Occu[illegible]ether with plausible utterances of Russian offi[illegible]pation and the courage the hope that we we[illegible]als, served to encourage peaceful development of the [illegible] about to witness the Balkan Peninsula. T[illegible] new order of things in the evidence to the con[illegible]ere is now, however, substantial the last week [illegible]trary, and what has taken place within Russia be[illegible] or ten days leads to the conclusion that drawi[illegible]d her own particular reasons for momentarily [illegible]g in her horns. Her motives for so doing are not all apparent, but amongst them were probably to reassure the Porte, in order to induce the Sultan to postpone the garrisoning of the Balkans by Ottoman troops, and to deprive the signatory Powers of every pretext for not sanctioning Prince Battenberg's election. Presuming this to be for something in Russia's feigned somnolence she has evidently played her cards well. But now that she has obtained what she wanted she has deliberately resumed her old tactics. I have already informed you that, on the plea of sickness, a large number of Russian troops are to be left behind, and last night I called your attention to the conduct of General Stolypine, who, in the opinion of those who have to deal with him, is the most accomplished schemer in the Russian service. To-day I have even more unwelcome tidings to communicate. A serious difference of opinion, to say the least, has arisen amongst the members of the Eastern Roumelian Commission. At the sitting held after Aleko Pasha's arrival a proposition was brought forward to the effect that all decisions taken by the majority of the Commission should be binding for the Governor-General. The English Commissioner, supported by his Austrian and Turkish colleagues, opposed the motion in the most formal manner. It was simply an attempt to abolish the sovereignty by the Governor-General, and, as such, was in open contradiction to the letter and the spirit of the Berlin Treaty. Moreover, the question had been previously settled by direct negotiations between the Powers, and it had been agreed that the decisions of the majority of the Commission should be binding only in case it should be deemed necessary that Ottoman troops be called in to maintain order. The division in the Commission, of course, found the French and Russian Commissioners in touching harmony of views, and with the usual petulancy of our lively neighbours the Frenchman declared he must abstain from taking part in the further proceedings of the Commission until he received fresh instructions. This state of affairs is not improved by the wavering attitude of Aleko Pasha, who has already disappointed those who expected he would justify the confidence placed in him by the Powers and the Porte. He is rapidly drifting into the course that Russia has drawn out for him, and which is consistent neither with his own dignity nor the sovereignty of the Sultan. He is, by want of energy and decision, facilitating the Russian scheme of converting Eastern Roumelia from autonomous into an independent province, which will naturally be only the first step towards its union with Bulgaria. Russia seems bent on the appointment of another International Commission to sit at Tirnova, which, though it is not to be officially characterised as such, will, nevertheless, have all its qualifications. Russia has already sent a confidential person, formerly the titulary of a Consulate-General, to advise Prince Battenberg at Tirnova. The Prince asked Count Andrassy to appoint a trustworthy agent in the same capacity, and will make a similar request to the other Powers. These confidential persons, resident at Tirnova, will give the Prince the benefit of that experience in which he is wanting; and, providing Russia and her friends proceed as they have done of late in the other Commission, European diplomacy will have plenty to do for a long time to come.

## HENRI CERNUSCHI ON SILVER STATISTICS.

The following appears in the correspondence columns of the *Times*:—

Sir,—With your kind permission I wish to offer in your columns some remarks on the statistics of silver. It is now generally admitted that as long as the French Mint was open to all comers for the coining of silver and gold at the fixed ratio of 15½ to 1, the price of silver in the London market could not vary beyond the narrow limits of the customary variations in the rate of exchange between London and Paris, less a fraction for the Mint charges (greater for silver than for gold).] In fact silver was always quoted very near 5s. per ounce, a price which corresponded to the French Mint ratio [1 to 15½]. This fixed price of 5s. per ounce, or £1. sterling per four ounces, was naturally adopted in all silver statistics. When we were informed of an arrival of £10,000. of silver we could by multiplying this value by four, know the quantity composing the arrival, viz., 40,000 ounces.

For some years this method has been no longer practicable, owing to the fact that the French Mint refuses to coin silver, and thereupon the price of silver in London is no longer only oscillating near a par of exchange, but is undergoing the great fluctuations to which every marketable article is exposed. This new condition of silver requires a change in the compilation of statistics. It is no longer enough to give merely the values: people want to know the quantities. Look, for instance, at the table recording the imports and exports for the four months ended April 30, 1879. We perceive that £400,287 of silver were imported from Germany, and also that in the corresponding period of 1878 the import of silver from the same country was £3,416,250. Now this dilemma may be laid down—either these amounts represent quantities at the rate of 4 ounces per £1 or they are real values at the current prices. In the first case we know the quantity but not the real values; in the second we know the value, but not the quantity. I maintain that from the moment when silver ceased throughout Europe to be convertible into coins bearing a fixed ratio to gold coins, it became as simple merchandise, and that good silver statistics ought to give both the amounts in value and the amounts in quantity, as is done with all other articles of trade.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, HENRI CERNUSCHI.

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## THE WAR BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

The following extracts are from a letter dated April 8 last, from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship Turquoise, relative to the state of affairs on the coasts of Chilli and Peru:

I have the honour to report that I left Callao on March 31, and arrived at the Chincha Islands on April 1. There were three barque rigged Italian vessels there. I then proceeded to Picco. While at anchor there a steamer arrived from the southward. The officer of the guard reported the news of an actual conflict between the Chilians and Bolivians at a place called Calama; the loss of the former being seven killed and seventeen wounded. I then proceeded to Mollendo, arriving there April 5, having passed the town of Islay the same forenoon. There were no vessels of any description at anchor off Islay. Off Mollendo there were five square-rigged craft, one of them showing English colours, and the Pacific steamer Santa Rosa, bound south. I did not anchor at Mollendo, but sent an officer to board the steamer, and to communicate with Mr. Rotilliard, the Vice-Consul. On his return he reported that a Peruvian transport bound south, with 1,000 soldiers on board, passed the Santa Rosa on the night of the 4th. The officer could not land by any ordinary means as the surf was so heavy. He was hoisted out of the boat by a crane. Leaving Mollendo the same afternoon, I arrived at Arica the next day. Sunday, the 6th, on being boarded by the captain of the port, he gave me the serious news that Chili declared war against Peru on the 2nd inst., and that a telegram had been received by the Prefect of the province, at Arica, just before he left the shore to the effect that the Chillians were at this moment bombarding Iquique. I immediately weighed, and proceeded to Iquique to protect British interests.

The Turquoise arrived at Iquique at ten a. m. The British acting Vice-Consul, Mr. Jewell, came on board immediately, and I went to pay my respects to the admiral. The report of the bombardment was false, the admiral saying his motive in coming here is to induce the Peruvian ships to attack him. He acknowledged that war had been declared by Chili.

Admiral Rebolledo sent me a letter announcing Iquique blockaded, a copy of which is enclosed.

The merchant ships in port have all been warned to leave in ten days' time. There are twenty in port, of which number nine are flying English colours. I have written to Commander Boys, of the Pelican, by the Santa Rosa, which steamer arrived a few hours after us, directing him to join me here, if nothing serious obliges him to remain on his own division of the station.

The last time I heard from Commander Boys was by letter, dated Autofogasta, March 5, wherein he stated his intention to sail that evening for Talcahnana, and expected to return to Valparaiso on March 25.

There are no men-of-war here but the Chilian ships and the Turquoise.

The Peruvian flag is still flying on shore. Admiral Rebolledo has made no attempt to occupy the place as yet.

There were 2,000 Peruvian troops billeted on the inhabitants, there being no barracks, but they have gone inland by railway. The Peruvians have no big guns here. It is clear the place is quite at the mercy of the Chilian ships. There is a railway from Iquique to La Noria, about forty miles off, where there are deposits of nitrate of soda.

The Pacific mail steamers are allowed to call here for the purpose of receiving and landing mails and passengers, but they are not permitted to take in or discharge cargo.

Admiral Rebolledo assures me he will give neutral vessels as little inconvenience as possible, and also that he does not intend to injure the submarine cable between this place and Callao at present.

The Pacific steamer Itata, bound to the north, is now in sight (7.30 p.m., April 8). I must therefore close the letter.

(Copy.)

"On Board of the Blanco Encalada, Iquique, April 7, 1879.

"Mr. Commander—This port is blockaded by the squadron under my command, a circumstance I communicate to you for your guidance.

"I will add that I have no objection to your anchoring with the vessel under your command, but in such a manner that the town shall not be intercepted in case I may have to resort to military operations of a hostile character.—God keep you, &c.,

"J. WILLIAMS REBOLLEDO.

"To the Commander of H. B. M's ship Turquoise."

## THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

### ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

("*Telegraph*" *Correspondent.*)

PARIS, JUNE 4.

It seems to us, says the *République Francaise*, that if anything can fix the attention of English statesmen and prove to them how dear their irresolution regarding the Egyptian difficulty may cost, it is Prince Bismarck's appearance on the scene. "The superior skill of the German Chancellor consists above all in taking advantage of the faults of others. His vigilant and practised eye quickly perceived the mistakes made in Egypt, and he lost no time in turning them to the advantage of Germany by imparting to her influence in that part of the East a weight out of all proportion with the interests it represents. Prince Bismarck has undoubtedly no views on Egypt, but there is no lack of reasons why he should like to have a finger in the pie, from which he has up to the present moment been excluded by the Anglo-French understanding. The rights of France and of England in Egypt, and the interests of the one as a Mediterranean, and of the other as an Asiatic Power, are so undeniably greater than those of any other nation that no intrigue or interested intervention could possibly take place so long as the two Powers held together. A cloud appeared. The Khedive revolted. The hesitations of one of the contracting parties increased the already complex difficulties of the situation. Those who, on account of inferiority of their interests, had no part in the contract found the opportunity excellent for taking up a position which, until that time, had been denied to them. What they desired was that a split might occur between the two Powers which had hitherto united in a common task; and, although the disagreement cannot yet be recorded as a fact, Prince Bismarck has already shown that he no more considers himself a neutral and disinterested party in Eastern than he does in Western politics. "It must be noted," continues the *République Francaise*, "that this fact, which is the necessary result of the excessive hesitation of English policy, is but the forerunner of a serious change in the grouping of the European Governments. Should this really prove the case England will find herself completely [illegible]olated: and her situation will appear all the more [illegible] striking, as she will herself have voluntarily let sli[illegible] the opportunity of abandoning that policy of non-[illegible]-intervention which in former days so damaged he[illegible] prestige. At the present moment the English Government affirms its intention of playing its part in foreign affairs. That is, in fact, the only thing which distinguishes it from the preceding Liberal Administration. Mr. Gladstone and his friends were, however, frank in their policy of non-interference. Upon principle they did nothing, and the country could not complain that it was being deceived. The Conservative Government, on the other hand, promises much, makes many speeches, and finally sheathes its sword, exactly like its predecessors. Take away the speeches, the promises—we were on the point of saying the rhodomontade—and Lord Beaconsfield's action is the same as that of Mr. Gladstone. Hopes had been nursed in the East that England, directed by other hands, would take the place befitting her in the European councils—that she would know how to make her interest respected, and that her policy would no longer be subject to those fluctuations which had already so shaken the faith of the people in the power of English genius. But what trust can be placed in a Government that shuffles out of every question? Its attitude discourages the best intentions and the sincerest sympathy. It is impossible to build on moving sand. Such is the position to which Lor Beaconsfield will gradually lead England by entrenching her in a policy of non-intervention, after having loudly proclaimed intentions to the contrary. Upon the day when it is fully believed in Europe that England is ready to let all things take their course without any interference on her part, and that her 'insularism' shall have so completely blinded her that she cannot understand that it is impossible for her, as it is for any other nation, to disregard her neighbours, upon that day a change will be effected in the Equilibrium of the European Powers. And we fear that England has too much to lose by any such change for her governors not to pause while there is yet time. There are faults which cannot be repeated with impunity. If the existence of the Conservative Government were alone threatened, there would be reason for consolation; but when two essentially different Governments, when two rival parties, fall into the same errors and are struck with the same want of power, the responsibility ceases to weigh on the men, and the nation itself has to bear the burden.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th June, there were 219 deaths registered in Calcutta giving a death-rate of 26·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 263 deaths, and the death-rate was 31·9 per thousand. There were 4 deaths from small-pox, 51 from cholera, 55 from fevers, 24 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 8 Non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 147 Hindus, 56 Muhammadans, and 1 of other races. The most unhealthy ward was Hastings, with a death-rate of 53·1 per thousand, and Waterloo Street ward was the most healthy, with a death-rate of 9·6 per thousand.

A LIBEL CASE.—A correspondent writing to a Madras journal from Ootacamund says:—The local paper, the *South of India Observer*, has been rather unfortunate. It is scarcely a twelve month since a civil action was filed against the paper, in the Commissioner's Court here by Mr. Solicitor Cowdell, in behalf of General Morgan of Snowdon, for libel, and now another action has been instituted against the publisher of the paper by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Beddome, Conservator of Forests, by his solicitor, Mr. A. S. Cowdell, on a similar account. It would appear that the paper, in its issue of the 1st March last, in a leading article headed the "Sick Department," meaning the Forest Department, aspersed the character of the head of the Department, Colonel Beddome. Damages are laid, I am told, at Rs 2,600. The summons has been served, and made returnable on the 27th instant.


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ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.
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LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

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